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APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

REPORT

Of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Tennessee.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the performance of one of the duties of his office, has prepared the following Report, which he begs leave to submit to your Honorable body:

On the 21st February, 1840, the Superintendent of Public Instruction received from his predecessor in office, Col. McEwen, the books, papers, &c. of the office in part, which enabled him to enter actively upon the duties of the office. Early in March following, "an act to re-enact and amend an act to establish a system of Common Schools in the State of Tennessee," passed January 28, 1840, and an act to regulate the receipt and disbursement of the Common School moneys passed 27th December, 1839, were printed in pamphlet form, under his direction, and a copy thereof sent to the several County Agents for the collection of the Common School moneys—County Court Clerks—County Trustees—Sheriffs—and School districts throughout the State. To the County Agents appointed under the 23d chapter of the act of 1836, he addressed a letter dated in March, 1840, requesting them severally to report the condition of the School funds in their hands—to make settlements, &c. Some of the agents failing to make reports or to send answers, a second letter was sent to them in August, 1840, and on the 3d of March, 1841, a third letter was sent to the several agents in the State, copies of which, marked A, B, and C, are appended to this report. Whilst it is but just to say, that a portion of the County Agents promptly complied with their duties and the requisitions made on them, it must be stated, that others have done so only partially; and there are still others, who have altogether failed in this respect.

The progress that has been made in collecting and in obtaining information of the amount and condition of the School Funds from the County Agents, is shown in the statement marked D. A suit was instituted in the Chancery Court at Franklin, in 1840, against Robert H. McEwen, the late Superintendent, and his securities—for the purpose of recovering such of the Common School fund as was, or ought to have been, in his hands.

At April term, 1840, it being deemed for the interest of the fund, the Chancellor appointed Major William Edmondson, of Davidson county, Receiver, under the direction of the Court—to take into his possession,

beneficiaries of the public bounty be deprived of the advantage of it unless the proper corrective be applied by law. The law providing for the laying off school districts, it is believed, has been a subject of abuse. In some instances, cases have occurred where the share of the district under a general distribution has not exceeded $13. It is submitted, if some limit be not placed upon the reduction of the size or school population of the district, from this cause, the apportionment will be in danger of being dissipated or rendered of less utility.

In some cases it will be seen that the amount collected is larger than the amount reported by the agents as due. The discrepancy is owing to two causes: first, the amount reported as due is the principal only, and the interest is included in the amount received. Secondly, they have reported the uncollected claims in their hands only, when they had money previously collected and not reported. In some accounts yet unsettled, the balance that will be due on final settlements will be much larger than the amount now stated. Again: in many cases, in paying they have not designated the interest, and the total amount collected has been credited as principal, by which the account as it stands on the books would appear balanced; yet, when properly stated, by charging interest, &c. a considerable balance would be shown as still due.

Since the Superintendent has been in office his time has been occupied principally in the collection and securing of the debts due the Fund.—An examination into its past and present condition will produce the conviction, that his duties in these respects have been arduous. Allusion is made to this subject only, however, for the purpose of accounting for his failure to present, to any considerable extent, those plans for the improvement of the Common School fund, and for the better organization of the Common Schools, which the enjoyments of the office and the performance of its ordinary duties might be expected to suggest. In conclusion it may be remarked, that whilst it cannot be disguised that in some parts of the State, there is on the subject of education, by means of public patronage, an apathy on the part of the people, it is gratifying to know that a project so beneficial in its particular effects, and so honorable to those who have advocated it, is rapidly increasing in popular favor; and it is trusted that this favor will be universal, and founded on a consciousness of substantial benefits derived. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. P. CURRIN,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NASHVILLE, October 11, 1841.

(A.)

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Nashville, March, 1841.

SIR: At as early a day as practicable after the receipt of this, you will please prepare and forward to this office a list of all the claims placed in your hands, or that you may have had charge of coming due to the Common School Fund of the State of Tennessee, (from the date of your appointment as agent for your county,) as well those that have been paid as those unpaid, with a full statement of each particular claim, specifying which has been paid, in whole or part, the date of each payment, and whether on account of principal or interest, and the balance of principal that may yet be due on each claim, and as far as you can designate each as good, bad, or doubtful. Annexed you will find a form that may assist you in your statement. Also forward a copy of your vouchers for any money you have paid over to the late Superintendent or any other person. You will see by the third section of a law (a copy of which I herewith send you) passed at the last session of the Legislature, that it is made my duty forthwith to have all the moneys due the School Fund of the State collected. You will therefore proceed to urge payment, and if necessary to effect that object, put each and every claim in suit. I must also request so soon as the fact is ascertained if any debtors should prove insolvent, that you will forward to this office a certified copy of the execution, whether from the magistrate or Circuit Court with the return of the officer, &c. In all cases where the debtors to the School Fund are believed by you to be insolvent at this time, you will please inform me when they became insolvent, what indulgence if any has been given them by the directions of the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, and what exertions have been made to secure the debts, with all the directions given on the subject of those claims by the Superintendent. It is probable that there may be land in your county that has been sold for taxes, &c. and bought by the trustees of Common Schools, which have not been redeemed, the redemption money may not have been accounted for; if so, please report to this office such lands or claims for money and all other claims for land, money, or evidence of debts properly belonging to or constituting the Common School Fund. You will see by section 2d, chapter 39th of an act passed last session, that in future all moneys collected, must be paid into the Bank of Tennessee; any that you may hereafter collect and pay over, you will please send to this office a list, stating from whom it was collected, the amount of principal and interest, each designated so as to enable me to make proper entries on the books of the office.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. P. CURRIN,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

By whom due.	When due.	Am't of claims, notes, or other evidences of dbt.	Amount paid on principal.	Date of payment.	A m't paid on ac't of inthrest.	Date of payment on interest.	Bal. due on principal: Good,	Dito. Bad.	Dobt ful:
A. B.	1st Jan. 1832.	$200	10	1st July, 1837.	6	1st July, 1833.			
			10	1st Jan. 1833.	6	1st. Jan. 1833.	180		
C. D.	1st May ,1834.	100						100	
E. F.	1st July, 1837.	400	40						360

(B.)

NASHVILLE, August 4, 1840.

SIR: I wrote to you in March last, requesting you to give me a statement of the situation of the claims due the Common School Fund in your hands as Agent for your county. To that letter no answer has been received. I must again call your attention to that subject, and refer you to the provisions of the third section of the law to regulate the receipts and disbursements of the Common School money, passed 27th December, 1839. I must ask that you will forward, at an early day, a statement corresponding as nearly as you can with the requisites of my letter of March; and at least give a list of each claim yet due—amount—and whether considered good, bad, or doubtful—and proceed forthwith to have all claims collected, or proved bad by process of law.

Please deposit in Bank any money on hand.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servaut,

R. P. CURRIN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(C.)

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Nashville, Ten. March 3d, 1841.

SIR: I wrote you early in March last on the subject of the Common School Fund of your County, impressing upon you, in compliance with the 3d section of the law passed 27th of December, 1839, on that subject, the propriety and importance of enforcing, without delay, the collection of all claims in your hands, as Agent, due that fund, so that the business might be finally closed. I trust you have so far progressed in the matter that it will be in your power in a short time to say that all the solvent claims have been collected, and the amount paid over to the Bank of Tennessee; and I must also request that you will, at an early day, (not later than the 1st day of September) report to this office a list of all the claims then in your hands uncollected, or notes, judgments, and other evidences of debt due said fund, designating each claim, on whom, due, when due, and amount; and whether, in your opinion, they are good, bad, or doubtful: by which I can mark on the Register of Claims, on the books here, such as have been paid; as in many cases, in depositing and paying over money, the aggregate amount has been given, but the particular claims on which it was collected not specified. These facts will enable me to report fully to the Legislature the total amount then uncollected and due to the Common School Fund, their character, &c. I hope you will be particular and prompt in your report, so that I can comply with my duties, &c.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. P. CURRIN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Statement of the amount of Notes, Judgments, &c., due the Common School from the Books of the Office of Superintendent, Reports of the Agents for said claims, previous to 19th February, 1840—the amount since paid,

COUNTIES.	First class cl's in the hands of agents for the different counties.	Second class claims, judgments, due the old State Bank.	Paid on claims of the first class, previous to 19th February, 1840.	Paid on claims of the 2d class previous to 19th Feb. 1840, and not credited.
Anderson,	65 84			
Blount,	4,424 66	271 53	327 92	1,593 83
Bledsoe,	1,853 00	75 93		
Bedford,		5,200 68		1,863 24
Cocke,	947 00	654 32		
Claiborne,		148 88		
Carroll,	4,195 00		988 94	
Carter,	205 86	1,392 35	100 00	
Campbell,	440 00			
Dickson,	886 36	1,414 05		1,414 05
Dyer,	224 42			
Davidson,	42, 567 98	36,503 45	8,480 72	13,000 95
Franklin,	4,424 66	1,928 36½	316 92	1,593 81
Fayette,	1,560 00	50 80		
Fentress,	255 69	634 14	140 00	440 41
Gibson,	1,896 82	186 85		
Greene,		415 06		
Grainger,	93 33			
Giles,		1,273 19½		756 90
Hardeman,	80 00			
Henry,	452 07	314 20		55 00
Humphreys,	637 36			
Hickman,				
Hardin,	112 03	11 50		
Henderson,	1,649 13	163 57		57 14
Hamilton,	822 18	356 43		
Haywood,		62 24		
Hawkins,	105 00	53 10	24 00	53 10
Jefferson,		1,321 94		600 00
Jackson,		128 00		1 56¼
Knox,	46 00	673 23		76 63
Lincoln,	1,788 70	30 50		
Lawrence,	179 66	252 01½		126 63
McNairy,	115 27			
Montg'mery	732 78	16 62½		427 70
Marion,	776 81			
Meigs,				
Maury,	3,900 74	1,328 87		67 82
Madison,	2,063 14	4,568 87		1,614 19

Fund of the State of Tennessee, on the 19th February, 1840. Taken the different Counties, &c.—showing the amount that had been paid on and the balance yet due and uncollected, &c.

Received on claims of the first class, since February 19, 1840.	Received on claims of the second class since Feb. 19, 1840.	Total bal'ce due	Balance due, estimated good.	Balance due, estimated bad.
		65 84		65 84
1,209 00		1,595 44	1,220 54	374 90
1,730 00		1,014 93	762 00	252 93
		3,258 57		3,258 57
	199 75	1,601 32		1,601 32
		148 88		148 88
1,529 42		1,844 64	528 01	1,316 63
59 80		1,558 32		1,558 32
100 00		340 00	340 00	*
900 00		61 36	61 36	
205 37		65 82		65 82
8,823 29	420 84	44,787 32	22,081 82	22,705 50†
4,389 97		1,185 30	477 52	707 78
1,560 00*		50 80		50 80‡
		309 43	25 69	283 73
		2,083 67	1,534 36	549 31
		415 00		415 00
		93 33	93 33	
		516 29½		516 29½
91 14				
323 21		1,408 27	608 00	500 27
850 00		1,814 82	1,778 82	36 00
99 00		24,53	13 03	11 50
		1,755 56	470 00	1,285 56
		1,178 51	822 18	356 33§
		62 26		62 24
1,025 89		14 00		14 00
50 00	1,000 00	76 43¾		76 43¾
		615 10	46 00	569 10
2,432 42	53 75	329 80	124 80	205 00**
		305 04½		305 04½
		115 27	8 00	107 27
116 00		1,872 78	393 50	1,469 28
147 12		648 94	648 94	
235 40		5,017 93	1,895 08	3,122 85
1,782 89		4,234 93	318 00	3,916 93

STATEMENT—Continued.

COUNTIES.	First class of claims in the hands of agt's for the different counties.	Second class of claims judgments, due the old State Bank.	Paid on claims of the first class previous to 19 February, 1840	Paid on claims of the 2nd class, previous to 19th Feb. 1840, and not credited.
Monroe,	241 00	78 60		
Morgan,	1,068 19	1,160 05		
McMinn,	107 20		16 05	
Overton,	300 79	4,251 36		3,431 00
Obion,	700 00	1,056 87		124 56
Perry,	2,100 00	297 67		247 67
Rhea,	85 00	23 15		
Rutherford,		1,711 78½		999 71
Roane,		283 10		
Sevier,		65 41		
Sullivan,	2,159 00	2,106 59		
Smith,	4,844 88	1,078 21		123 22
Shelby,		140 20		140 20
Stewart,	400 00	388 93		31 80
Sumner,	45 11	1,162 78		
Tipton,	2,360 50	1,066 08¾		42 16
White,	3,306 00	1,491 06½		
Wilson,	5,965 00	169 05		130 55
Weakley,	256 08½	66 81	23 40¼	66 81
Williamson,	15,219 70	1,606 03½	245 02	
Wayne,	2,119 26½			
Washington,	3,099 00	159 37¼	684 32	
Warren,	2,500 00	259 53		132 00
	127,387 18	77,972 58¼	11,347 29¾	35,211 64¼

Balance estimated.

†$18,000 of this balance, estimated as good, is the principal on a debt due by the Nashville Bank; the residue is in suit and executions.

‡$1560, collected in Fayette county, from old Bank Agent.

‖Reported by Agent in his hands, October, 1839.

§Estimated, and in the hands of Samuel Frazier, Attorney General, for collection.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Received on claims of the first class since February 19th 1840.	Received on claims of the second class since Feb. 19, 1840.	Tot'l bal'ce due	Balance due, estimated good.	Balance due, estimated bad.
194 25		152 21		152 21
735 00		1,502 16	333 06	1,169 00††
		91 15	30 15	61 00
2,024 30	945 65	517 25		517 25
		1,632 31		1,632 31††
50 00		2,100 00	1,500 00	600 00‖‖
75 00		33 15	10 00	23 15
		712 07½		712 07½
		283 10		283 10
		65 41		65 41
1,170 00		3,155 50	1,139 00	2,016 59
590 00		5,209 66	3,566 97	1,642 68¾
		757 13		757 13
26 22		1,181 67		1,181 67
164 36		3,220 06	1,754 96	1,465 10
		4,797 06½	3,306 00	1,491 06½§§
5,149 98		1,551 50	678 50	873 00
201 79		31 89½		31 89½
14,021 25	57 86	2,501 60	260 00	2,241 60
		2,119 26½	2,088 76½	30 50
768 94	129 88	1,840 61	1,783 36	57 25
2,534 60		93 47		93 47
55,365 61	2,807 73	114,007 75	51,001 85½	63,005 90

**Money collected by suit—Agent failed to report.
††Agent failed to report—In hands of R. B. Reynolds, Attorney General.
‡‡$700 of this balance, estimated due by W. N. Watson, old Bank Agent; his bond in hands of A. W. O. Totten for collection.
‖‖Agent failed to report, and this balance estimated.
§§Agent failed to report—Suit instituted against him.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of claims of First Class, in the hands of Agents in the different counties,	$127,387 18	
Amount of claims of Second Class, judgments due old State Bank,	77,972 58¾	
		$205,359 76¾
Ditto received on claims of First Class, previous to 19th February, 1840,	11,347 29¼	
Ditto received on claims of Second Class, previous to 19th February, 1840, and not credited,	35,211 64¼	
		46,558 93
Ditto received on claims of First Class, since 19th February, 1840,	55,365 61	
Ditto received on claims of Second Class, since 19th February, 1840,	2,807 73	
		58,173 34*
Balance due and estimated good,	51,001 85	
Ditto due and estimated bad,	63,005 90	
		114,007 75

*Of the above aggregrate of $58,173 34, received on account of claims of the First and Second classes, since 19th February, 1840, there was received, on account of principal, 50,325 54

And on account of interest, 7,847 80

58,173 34

(E.)

Total amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the Common School Fund of the State of Tennessee from 19th of February, 1840, to 11th of October, 1841.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Amount rec'd and paid into the Bank of Tennesss on claims of the 1st and 2d class, -	$36,325 54	7,847 80	
Exhibit D. 140 shares of Union Bank Stock transferred by order of the President of the Board of Common School Commissioners of Williamson county collected out of first class, -	14,000 00		
	50,325 54	7,847 80	58,173 34
Amount paid to Bank of Tennessee by Entry Taker of Ocoee Land district, -	97,347 87		97,347 87
Div. on Union Bank stock, - - - - -		3,649 99	
do Planters'		14,670 00	18,319 99
Amount paid by W. Edmondson, Receiver, on account of the debt due by R. H. M'Ewen, late Superintendent, - - -	17,017 35	97 37	17,114 72
	$164,690 76	26,265 16	190,955 92
Disbursed.			
Expense account.—See exhibit K,	2,182 81¼		
Redeemed notes, old State Bank	8 00		
Refun'd to J. Mangold. agent of Overton co.	22 14½	2,212 95¾	

(F.)

James K. Polk, Gov. and others,
vs.
Robert H. McEwen, and others,

In Chancery at Franklin,
April Term, 1841.

This Cause came on at a former day of this term, and also on this day, to be heard before Hon. L. M. Bramlett, upon bill, answers, replications, exhibits and the proof in the Cause—when it appeared to the Court, that the defendant was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Legislature of Tennessee, on the 28th of February, 1836, and was re-elected in February, 1838—executed his official bonds, copies of which are exhibited with the bill—took the oath of office as required by law; and entered upon the duties of his office; that said Robert H. McEwen, during the time he was Superintendent, received large sums of money belonging to and accruing to the Common School fund by the Constitution and laws of this State—and, also, several sums of money belonging or appropriated to use of Colleges and Academies. It also appeared to the Court, that said Superintendent had previously, to the time of suspension of specie payments by the Banks, in May, 1837, invested large sums of money which he had collected, in stock of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee—and after the creation of the Bank of Tennessee, had invested large sums of money in the stock of the Bank of Tennessee, as required by law; and that he had, from time to time, collected large sums of money, over and above expenses and disbursements, which had not been invested, either in stock of the Planters' Bank or Bank of Tennessee—and that he had loaned out to different persons, at different times, large sums of money so collected—and particularly to John Scott, with whom he was connected in business, and McEwen, Whiteman & Co. of which firm he was a partner. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that it be referred to the Clerk and Master to take an account of all sums of money collected by said Robert H. McEwen, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, belonging to the Common School fund, Colleges, or Academies, during the time of his continuance in office; or which by reasonable diligence he might have collected—and of whom and when the same was received, and how invested, and disposed of, and what reasonable expenses were paid by him, and disbursements made, and how much was invested in Planters' Bank stock, and when, and how much, was invested in stock of the Bank of Tennessee, or deposited in said Bank, and at what time. And in taking said account, the Clerk and Master may examine the defendant on oath, and require the production of all books, papers and vouchers, and take the depositions of witnesses for plaintiff and defendant, and state separate accounts for the first two years, to the time of executing the second bonds, and an account subsequent from the date of the second bond. And the following direction will be observed by the Clerk and Master, in taking and stating the account, upon the money loaned John Scott, compound interest will be calculated with annual interests; and also, upon the money loaned to McEwen, Whiteman & Co.; and, also, if any balances remained in

his hands over six thousand dollars (which sum the Court think it reasonable for him to retain in his hands, for the redemption of the notes of the old Bank of Tennessee and other contingent expenses,) before the time of the suspension of specie payments in May, 1837, which was not invested in the stock of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, compound interest should be calculated, in the same manner. The Court is also of the opinion, that the investment in Planters' Bank stock should have been made in a reasonable time after the reception of the money—which would be one month—and interest should be calculated after such period had elapsed, and subsequent to May, 1837: it was no breach of trust to cease to invest the moneys collected in Planters' Bank stock, as the same had become depreciated. This Court is also of opinion that the defendant had a right to receive of all his agents, such funds as were received by them previous to the suspension of specie payments, if the same were current and passing at par when they received them, and for a reasonable time afterwards; and the defendant was authorised to loan such uncurrent funds with or without interest, for a reasonable time, to be returned in good funds: but if any loans were made before the month of May, 1837, they were unauthorised; and the defendant is to be liable therefor, as the paper was up to such time current. Defendant is not liable for receiving in depreciated Bank paper any debts, if the same were doubtful as to the solvency of the debtors, if he used such means as a prudent man would have done in his own business under the like circumstances, or if he used the same mode of collection as other agents of moneyd institutions; and defendant will be permitted to show the kind of funds he received in payment of any debts, and the circumstances under which the same was received; and if it shall appear he acted with a view to the security of the fund in such particular case, then he is not to be charged with good funds, where he received the debts in depreciated paper, except from the time when he converted the same into good funds after the suspension of specie payments; unless the debts were well secured—in which event, he was not authorised to receive uncurrent money. The Court is of opinion, that the defendant was not authorised to loan money, or funds, to the Holly Springs Bank, or to other persons, in Mississippi, and is properly chargeable with any loss that happened thereby. The defendant is not to be charged with interest on any money in his hands after the suspension of specie payments, to the time when the State Bank went into operation, in 1838, unless the said money was loaned or used by him in his own business, or in trade; and when interest or profit was receivable, defendant must account for principal and interest received—except in case where defendant can show before the Master that the fund thus loaned was received in depreciated paper, under the circumstances before stated, and the object of the loan was to convert it into good funds; and then, if the same was secure and deemed good at the time, then the defendant is not to be charged therewith, except as before stated; but all other loans would be without authority. The Clerk and Master will charge the defendant with simple interest in all cases, except the money loaned to John Scott and McEwen, Whiteman, & Co, and when it appears to have been used by defendant himself, in his own trade or speculation;

and the Clerk and Master will take an account of all the property of every description belonging to the Common School fund, Colleges or Academies, which were under the control of the defendant during the time of his continuance in office—making to the defendant all just allowances—and will make his report to the next term of this Court: until which time all other matters are reserved.

A copy. Attest:

BENJ. LITTON, Clerk, &c.
By JAMES M. GLENN.

(G.)

Statement of the amount of Common School Funds distributed in the different counties of the State, on the third Monday, 19th July, 1841, in conformily to the act of the Legislature passed 28th of January, 1840, and from what sources derived, (to wit:)

Annual appropriation by the State,		$100,000 00
On account School Land tax, 1839,	$952 03	
Bonus on Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, 1838,	3,000 00	
do do do 1839,	3,000 00	
do do Planters' Bank, 1840,	10,000 00	
do from Marine and Fire Insurance Company, 1840,	750 00	
do from Life and Trust Company, 1840,	750 00	
Appropriated by the State in lieu of Tax on School Land, (see act of the Legislature, 27th Dec., 1837, chap. 39, sec. 10,)	2,000 00	
		20,452 06
		$120,452 06

COUNTIES.	Population.	Dolls.	Cts.
Anderson,	1699	1,099	67
Benton,	1405	909	37
Blount,	3068	1,985	75
Bradley,	2002	1,295	78
Bledsoe,	1558	1,008	41
Bedford,	4812	3,114	54
Cannon,	2006	1,298	39
Cocke,	1876	1,214	23
Claiborne,	2479	1,604	52
Carroll,	3154	2,041	41
Carter,	1339	866	67
Coffee,	2305	1,491	87
Campbell,	1679	1,086	73
De Kalb	1758	1,137	86
Dickson,	1423	921	05
Dyer,	1006	651	13
Davidson,	4475	2,896	43
Franklin,	2575	1,666	67
Fayette,	2807	1,816	83
Fentress,	853	552	11
Gibson,	3244	2,099	69
Greene,	4051	2,622	00
Grainger,	2762	1,787	64
Giles,	3542	2,292	56
Hardin,	2360	1,527	49
Hardeman,	2537	1,642	06
Henry,	3360	2,174	77
Humphreys,	1223	791	58
Hickman,	2254	1,458	90
Henderson,	3049	1,973	45
Hamilton,	2160	1,398	07
Haywood,	1998	1,293	24
Hawkins,	3787	2,451	13
Jefferson,	3125	2,021	63
Johnson,	73(	476	37
Jackson,	348{	2,257	61
Knox,	371{	2,407	11
Lincoln,	4916	3,181	90
Lauderdale,	56{	364	41
Lawrence,	183(	1,184	45
McNairy,	2757	1,784	46
Montgomery,	2442	1,580	57
Marion,	1721	1,113	91
Meigs,	1450	938	52
Maury,	463{	3,002	04

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(I.)

List of Real Estate belonging to the Common School Fnnd reported by the County Agents.

280 acres of Land in Dyer County, conveyed by Solomon Clark, to the Bank of the State of Tennessee—see Deed.	
Cost, - - - $980	
Estimated worth of do - - - - -	$560 00
2 Lots in the town of Clinton, Anderson County, Tennessee—no value.	
1 Town Lot in Williamsport, Maury County, (Escheated,) estimated value,	400 00
—— Acres of Land supposed to have Escheated, lying in Campbell County, under the care of Gray Garrett, Attorney General—estimated, - - - -	2,000 00
250 Acres of Land in Anderson County, estimated,	100 00
	$3,060 00

EXPENSE ACCOUNT (*continued.*)

To the Bank of Tennessee, Dr,

1841.				Paid for services commenc'd & rendered previous to 19 Feb. 1840.	For services render'd since 19th Feb. 1840.	Total amount paid.
18	To amount of warrant to	" Eichbaum, stationery,	17		10 26	10 26
April 1	" "	" Armstrong, postage,	18		64 37½	64 37½
	" "	" J. Stratton, Agent,	19	10 00		10 00
May 15	" "	" E. S. Hall, certifying Execution,	20		2 25	2 25
June 4	" "	" D. Campbell, Agent,	21		50 00	50 00
July 1	" "	" J. C. Rogers, Attorney fee in suit vs. S. Todd, Agent,	22		75 00	75 00
12	" "	" R. Armstrong, postage	23		27 54	27 54
	" "	" S. Todd, Bank Agent,	24	447 17		447 17
	" "	" Coffin, Agent,	25	25 00		25 00
	" "	" A. Rawlings,	26	132 61		132 61
				$1,129 82	636 90¾	1,766 72¾
Aug. 27	" "	" J. Marigold, Agent, salary,		125 00		125 00
		do. cost of suit by him,		20 00		20 00
"	" "	" Harrison, Clerk of Chancery Court at Shelbyville, cost of suit vs. Wait and Davidson,			27 87	27 87
Sept. 6	" "	" B. W. D. Carty, Agent,			50 00	50 00
24	" "	" E. S. Hall, cost for issuing executions, &c. &c.			7 37½	7 37½

28	"	"	"	" Berry & Tannehill, stationery,		21 63	21 63
29	"	"	"	" J. G. Harris, printing,		22 50	22 50
Oct. 2	"	"	"	" R. B. Castleman, Clerk, issuing exeeutions, transcripts, &c.		108 09	108 09
5	"	"	"	" R. J. Meigs, fee in the case of the Board of Commissioners, &c. vs. the Turnpike Co. Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville,	25 00		25 00
	"	"	"	" J. F. Atkinson, on costs and executions,		8 62	8 62
					$1,299 82	$882 99¼	$2,182 81¼

RECAPITULATION.

Paid to Agents for the Old State Bank,	$447 17
do to County Agents,	555 11
do Attorneys' fees,	363 43
do Clerks' fees, and other costs of suits,	272 81¼
do Postage,	293 73¾
do for Stationery,	88 78
do " Printing,	135 27½
do appropriation to B. M. Collins, see act Legislature, 27th Jan. 1840,	26 50
	2,182 81¼

(L.)

Statement of the amount of Common School Funds distributed in the different counties of the State, on the third Monday, 20th July, 1840, in conformity to the act of the Legislature passed 28th January, 1840, and from what sources derived, (to wit:)

Annual appropriation by the State,	$100,000 00
On account School Land tax, Tippling tax, bonus from Insurance Companies and Planters' Bank,	14,590 46
	$114,590 46

COUNTIES.	Population.	Dolls. Cts.
Anderson,	1519	962 59
Benton,	1318	835 21
Blount,	2034	1922 70
Bradley,	2193	1389 74
Bledsoe,	1626	2917 59
Bedford,	4605	1218 61
Cannon,	1923	1030 42
Cocke,	1842	1167 28
Claiborne,	2449	1551 94
Carroll,	3132	1984 76
Carter,	1357	859 93
Campbell,	1629	1033 30
Coffee,	2173	1377 06
De Kalb,	1682	1065 89
Dickson,	1439	911 91
Dyer,	696	441 05
Davidson,	4246	2690 75
Franklin,	6575	1631 82
Fayette,	2763	1750 94
Fentress,	996	631 82
Gibson,	3061	1939 77
Greene,	3976	2519 57
Grainger,	2336	1670 48
Giles,	3542	2244 58
Hardin,	2188	1386 57
Hardeman,	2481	1572 22
Henry,	3093	1960 03
Humphreys,	1193	756 02
Hickman,	2278	1442 58
Henderson,	2864	1814 97
Hamilton,	2042	1294 04
Haywood,	2028	1285 17
Hawkins,	3503	2219 87
Jefferson,	2997	1899 20
Johnson,	715	458 08

COUNTIES.	Population.	Dolls.	Cts.
Jackson,	3438	2178	67
Knox,	3761	2383	38
Lincoln,	4716	3115	29
Lauderdale,	563	356	76
Lawrence,	1768	1120	41
McNairy,	2619	1659	65
Montgomery,	2435	1543	09
Marion,	1819	1152	73
Meigs,	1442	913	78
Marshall,	3166	2006	30
Maury,	4742	3005	04
Madison,	3184	2017	71
Monroe,	3303	2093	14
Morgan,	658	416	97
McMinn,	3669	2325	09
Overton,	2515	1593	78
Obion,	1245	788	98
Perry,	2146	1350	93
Rhea,	1033	654	62
Robertson,	3041	1927	13
Rutherford,	4331	2744	59
Roane,	2951	1870	07
Sevier,	1765	1118	51
Sullivan,	2489	1577	30
Smith,	4829	3060	16
Shelby,	1962	1243	33
Stewart,	1716	1087	44
Sumner,	4067	2577	39
Tipton,	1163	736	98
White,	2786	1765	51
Warren,	2870	1818	73
Wilson,	5064	3209	12
Weakley,	2300	1457	53
Williamson,	4365	2766	16
Wayne,	2058	1304	15
Washington,	2846	1803	54
	180,810	$114,584	77

School population of the State,	180,819
Amount of money distributed,	$114,584
To each child, 63 5-16 cts.	

July 20, 1840.

REPORT

Of the Bank of Tennessee, to the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, October 8th, 1841.

BANK OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Oct. 8th, 1841.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In obedience to the requisitions of the charter, I transmit herewith a statement of the condition of the Bank of Tennessee and its Branches, (marked A) the details of which will, I trust, meet your entire approbation.

Since my communication of the 7th October, 1839, no material change has taken place in the situation of the Bank, nor have any circumstances transpired, calculated to cause any alteration in the views and opinions then submitted to your consideration. To the system of action, and the different amendments then suggested, I beg leave again most respectfully to direct your attention; but particularly do I invite your notice to that portion of my report relative to the interest on the State Bonds, issued for the purpose of creating a banking capital.

This interest, in my opinion, should be charged to the expense account of the principal Bank and the several Branches, in their proper and just proportions; thereby constituting the debt thus stated an obligation first to be discharged by each.

It will be remembered by your honorable body, that the Banks in Tennessee including this institution, suspended specie payments in the month of October, 1839. Throughout the Union all other Banks, with but few exceptions, shared the same fate, and it remains at this late day extremely uncertain when a general resumption will take place.

This, with other developments affecting the character of the whole paper system, as it is now in operation, has caused many of our most intelligent citizens to entertain strong doubts of the utility, the durability, and the permanency of our Banking institutions. Situated as our country is, however, doomed to the use of paper money, or destined to escape it at the risk of immense sacrifice in some form or other, these painful reflections should not deter us from attempting to discover and correct the defects of that system; and this I hope will be my sufficient apology for the few suggestions I shall venture to lay before you, relative to the future policy of the institution over which it has been my hon-

or to preside from its first organization. They are, as I conceive, eminently calculated in their effects, to guard against fraud, peculation and corruption. They are intended also to secure harmony of action between the principal Bank and its Branches—a state of things essential to the prosperity of the whole concern, and in the absence of which we can never reasonably hope to accomplish the great objects contemplated by your predecessors, in the original establishment of the institution.

And first of all do I advise legislative interposition, prohibiting all salary officers from enjoying, or in any wise participating in the loans, discounts or accommodations of the Bank or Branch over which they may preside, or be employed; thus we may be permitted to indulge the hope in the efficacious tendency of such a step to secure the institution against many serious and disastrous abuses; and if it could be made to comport with the means and ability of the Bank to have the same salutary provision enforced upon all the Directors, the fruitful cause of much evil would be avoided, and we might congratulate ourselves upon the removal of influences which have jeopardized the solvency of many of our best moneyed institutions. It would be impossihle, however, under such restrictions to command the services of competent individuals at the several discount Boards, without suitable compensation; and this under our present organization would absorb so large a portion of the profits of the institution, as to forbid its adoption, unless a reduction of the number of Directors and Branches, was deemed by your honorable body desirable and proper. I do not feel prepared to advance such an experiment, but content myself by stating the evil and the remedy, leaving it to the wisdom of the Legislature to determine whether the remedy in the end might not prove worse than the disease.

The experience of the last two years has added nothing to the evidence of a successful capacity, on the part of the Bank to sustain itself, under its present organization, or of its ability to accomplish the purposes for which it was created; nor can the experiment be fairly tested whilst the operations of the institution continue to be facilitated by the suspension of specie payments, the existence of which necessarily favors expansion, and keeps up or increases the profits accruing from the business of the Bank. Such a state of things, however, ought never to be encouraged—it must end sooner or later—for there is nothing more certain, than that the community will only continue to receive and give circulation to an inferior currency—regardless of its *real* value so long as that currency will pass readily in the liquidation of debts, and no longer; or until a better is furnished in a sufficient quantity to meet all the purposes of trade.—The experience of the past, also, painfully proves the great danger to be apprehended, both to the community and the Banks, from sanctioning or sustaining for any considerable length of time, the suspension of specie payments. I need not stop to remind your honorable body, that every dictate of honor and prudence, admonishes us to be prepared for the wholesome and necessary change, for come that change will sooner or later; and I respectfully submit that it is the imperative duty of those whose province it is to guard and protect the best interest of the people, to examine, ere it be too late, their monetary system, and upon mature and deliberate reflection, to correct any imperfection which may threat-

en the existence or utility of that system. The character of the State, the future security of a large public capital, and the great and beneficial objects sought to be secured through its instrumentality, are to a considerable extent identified with the success or failure of the Bank. To delay an immediate scrutiny, and a prompt remedy for some of the defects which, to my humble view, seriously endanger the successful operation of the institution, would be to jeopardize all those great interests, and whilst I seek to fulfil my official obligations by suggesting these defects, I am happily persuaded that no temporary inconvenience or sectional feelings will divert the Legislature from a strict investigation of the whole subject, and the extension of those healing influences which it is alone in your power to apply.

The capital of the Bank of Tennessee was created, or stands secured, by the united responsibility of the State. It is consequently the common property of the people, and was invested by their representatives for great and useful purposes. If the large amount of money thus brought together, and all accruing interest, is not guarded and applied with scrupulous watchfulness and economy by some responsible and competent head, and if this head in its turn is not governed by wise and judicious laws, together with the constant and jealous supervision of the Legislature, it does not require the spirit of prophecy to foresee a disastrous failure of the whole experiment. A few years of apparent prosperity may inspire hopes, but defects which lie at the bottom of a system, will secretly, but surely undermine it, and in an hour when the country least expects the catastrophe, a total explosion may convince us, when too late, of defects which have been improvidently overlooked or disregarded, and involve the people of Tennessee in calamitous losses.

With the deliberate convictions which impress me, I should be criminally indifferent to the duties which the charter imposes upon the President of the Bank, if I did not state to your honorable body, that I esteem the absolute independence of the Branches, one of the most dangerous and threatening imperfections that attends the system. In making this declaration, it is possible I am attacking honest prejudices, and I may subject myself to severe censure for attempting to set up a central power, calculated or designed (as some may be disposed to believe) to exert an unjust and injurious control over the rights, the interests, and the privileges of that portion of the citizens who live at a distaace; this objection is, however, shorn of all its plausibility, if we but stop to consider that a power thus conferred will not be permanent and irrepealable. When granted, as a matter of course, it will be wisely measured out and regulated by some general restrictive principles. These will be dictated by the combined knowledge, prudence, and foresight of the Legislature, and if, upon trial, the experiment shall turn out to be injudicious or oppressive, it will be always at the option of the General Assembly to alter, amend, or altogether abrogate the innovation. But of the consequence and vital necessity of such a change in the structure of the institution, my mind cannot entertain a doubt, where every reason drawn from experience or analogy proves its importance.

The Bank of Tennessee, wherever its capital is located or distributed among various Branches, and however defective its existing organiza-

tion, is in the contemplation of the charter an integral institution, belonging to the same people, and having common objects to accomplish. The fate of any one of its members for evil as well as for good, must necessarily affect the whole.

In such an institution, harmony and union of action are essential to prosperity, and all must acknowledge that these cannot be attained in absence of the intervention and agency of central power. The Bank should be in fact what it was designed to be—a machine made up of different parts, each depending upon the other, the whole again managed and sustained by a concert of design and obedience in all its parts.

I will now call your attention to that clause in the charter which restricts the principal Bank and its Branches, respectively, from having a larger line of Discounts in Bills of Exchange than they are permitted to have in Notes and Bills single. It was doubtless the original design of the clause to secure to two great classes of the community—the producer and the trader—an equal participation in the favors of the Bank.—Nor is it my intention now to question or disapprove the wisdom of the policy which dictated this distinction; but the restriction has affected materially the profits of this institution, yearly burdened, as it is, with extraordinary pecuniary obligations; and it seems to me not improper to urge upon your consideration at this time, the propriety of removing all embarrassing restrictions, and of permitting the Bank hereafter—like its neighbors—to gather legitimate revenue from the most safe and profitable channels. Aside, too, from the prejudicial effects of such a restriction, the injunction cannot operate with uniformity all over the State; at some points there are few or no Bills in the market, at others there are more Bills than Notes offered, whilst at no place are they equally divided. If no more will be granted, I do earnestly but respectfully invite the Legislature, so to amend the law as to allow the principal Bank and its Branches, collectively, to invest in Bills of Exchange a sum as large as the amount vested in Notes. The Banks in the interior must mainly furnish and replenish their vaults with specie by the instrumentality of Bills of Exchange, predicated upon the produce of the country, without which no sure and positive reliance can be placed in the ability of our institutions to resume and continue the payment of specie, permanently. Aside from this important consideration, and in addition, the Bank might with safety extend its line of Discounts on Bills at short dates, predicated on actual shipments, without materially affecting its ability to discount notes, from which the merchant would be enabled to purchase the produce of the country, and thereby increase competition in the market, and secure to the planter full value at home for his labor.

If it shall please your honorable body to engraft upon the Charter of the Bank the salutary amendments now submitted, permit me to add one other proposition, the novelty and magnitude of which will not, I trust, excite alarm or credulity.

The scheme is feasible. And I am now prepared to say—after mature deliberation—that if faithfully adhered to, will secure to the State a sound, permanent, and uniform currency. The circulation, and consequently the profits of the Bank, will be increased, rather than dimin-

ished, and we will be able to resume specie payments on our whole issues, at least at as early a day as any other institution in the State. I do not hazard the opinion without much thought and examination, and the suggestion will not fail, I trust, to attract the serious consideration of your honorable body.

I submit then that you give the Directors of the principal Bank authority at their discretion, to decree the redemption of the entire circulation of the institution at their counter in Nashville. If this suggestion should be approved it will become essential, in order to secure the success of the project now under consideration, that every practicable facility should be furnished the principal Bank, by giving it the control or custody of all the immediate or available funds of the institution, not indeed on account of her own present liabilities, for I am happy to say we have kept ourselves, at all times, sufficiently fortified to meet any emergency whatever, but to provide surely and promptly for the assumed liabilities on account of the Branches. And permit me here to assure you, that if this plan should be approved of by your honorable body, the interest of the institution and convenience of the community would prompt the managers of the principal Bank, to place at each of the Branches a portion of exchanges sufficient to supply the want of their immediate citizens, and also specie to answer their convenience, and at points too, where none can be obtained from their ordinary Bank transactions.

I could readily anticipate some of the objections that may be urged against the important alterations in the fundamental law of the Bank, which I have thus deemed it a solemn duty to commend to your consideration. It does not become me, however, to swell this communication, by combatting in advance, arguments which may or may not, be raised my proposition. If it should be, hereafter, necessary, others perhaps, who are better qualified for the task than I am, and who are now doubly charged, by their honorable station, with the future welfare and security of the public money, will meet and answer all objections. I therefore dismiss this branch of my subject, only asking in behalf of my opinions, that charity which I am always free to grant. If they are unwise, I know they are sincere and well intended; and as I design no local advantage or personal benefit, I hope no offence or exceptions will be taken in any quarter whatever with the frankness of my suggestions, or the zeal with which they are pressed upon your notice. Every day's experience strengthens me in the conviction, that the safety of the Bank and its permanent usefulness depend upon their adoption; and I could not discharge my obligations to the public without submitting my views to the judgment and decision of your honorable body.

I cannot forbear bringing under consideration, a subject connected with the circulation of the Bank, during the suspension of specie payments.

In a laudable determination to keep up a sufficient metallic currency to supply the inferior channels of trade and industry, it has been judged expedient by many authorities to prohibit altogether the issue of small Bank notes. Most generally the lowest denomination has been fixed at $5, but with us since the first of January last the decimal has been en-

joined by the act of incorporation, and we can emit nobill now of a less denomination than $10. In ordinary times, the excellence and utility of this principle would be questioned by bu very few, and the absolute scarcity of the precious metals can alone excuse me for suggesting the thought of a contrary policy.

The necessities of the country, and the exigencies of tra le, for several years past have demanded, and still require a supply of small notes; and who has furnished that supply? or what stamp of c edit has the heterogeneous mass of our inferior curren y been? Some of it, I admit, emanated from responsible sources; and its character being above suspicion, left no fears or uncer ainty, n the minds of those who were under the necessity of using it. Much of it again has been of a doubtful or valueless mark, or of distant importation, well calcula ed to vex and ensnare the ignorant and unwary; an l consequently to discourage industry and economy in that useful and deserving portion of society, whose humble circumstances compel them to deal mostly in small sums of money.

Government always f ils in an important purpose of its creation, when such evils are suffered to exist without some attempt, at least, to correct or remove them. The remedy is in your hands, and I respectfully recommend a suit ble enactment, authorising this Bank—during the suspension of specie payments—to issue, at discretion, notes of any denomination not less than one dollar.

The necessity and obvious propriety of the step, can hardly be doubted; and besides, the protection and convenience such a measure would confer upon the public, all the advantages of a privilege—which has been frequently purchased at a high premium—would be secured to your own institution.

It will be seen from one of the accompanying reports, that under the provisions of an act of the last Legislature, a Branch of the Bank has been established at Sparta, in the county of White.

The Directors of this institution have, by the concurring advice and direction of his Excellency, the Governor of the State, caused suit to be instituted against the securities of E. W. Dale, late Cashier of the Branch at Columbia, for deficiencies in his Cash account amounting to (on careful examination of the Books) $36,600 17.

We have no good reason, as yet, to doubt the liability of his securities, to whom the State must look for indemnity.

As the revenue law only requires the Clerks and Sheriffs to settle annually with the Treasurer, it follows that considerable sums of money belonging to the State remain in the hands of those officers, idle and unproductive for a considerable portion of the year. The convenient location of the Branches of this Bank, would enable these officers—with little or no sacrifice—to make quarterly deposits of the public revenue; and I respectfully recommend the change. Under this system, if it shall be adopted, a certificate of deposit can be made to represent its amount in cash, in the yearly settlements with the Treasurer; and the State would reap the double advantage, of assuming the early custody and use of its own money.

It gives me pleasure to assure your honorable body, that the Bank has

uniformly maintained the public faith inviolable, by promptly paying at maturity the interest accruing upon the State Bonds; and I have the further gratification to add, that besides meeting with fidelity, those and other onerous charges upon the profits of the institution, it has been enabled to realize to the country, a surplus fund amounting to $278,534 39 including interest on State Stocks, &c.

We have not as yet found purchasers, at the par value, for any portion of the Bonds, issued for the improvement of rivers, &c. consequently they remain in our possession, without having worked any expenditure on interest account.

The Union and Planters' Bank have fulfilled the stipulations with the last Legislature, by discharging, at the times agreed upon, the whole balance of the surplus revenue heretofore deposited in their vaults.

In the general internal police of the principal Bank—and in the management and disposition of its funds, the Directors have endeavored scrupulously, so far as practicable, to observe the requisitions of the charter, and the different injunctions subsequently imposed upon them by the Legislature.

I will be prepared, at any moment, to furnish any information that may be required, and confidently invite a most thorough and searching investigation of all the affairs and transactions of the institution.

I have the honor to be,
most respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. NICHOL, President.

(A.)

Dr. STATE OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AND BRANCHES, OCTOBER 1st, 1841. *Cr.*

Discounted Notes,	2,855,362 90		Capital Stock, viz :		
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	799,970 19		State Bonds,	1,000,000 00	
Bills and Notes in suit,	305,256 65		School Fund,	160,273 27	
Protested Bills,	7,870 48		" " Ocoee,	602,122 37	
State Bonds Discounted,	141,500 00		Surplus Revenue,	1,353,209 55	
		4,109,960 22			3,115,605 19
Expense account,		9,411 53	Treasurer of Tennessee,		173,802 81
Real Estate,		79,523 58	Superintendent of Public Instruction,		589 47
Interest on State Bonds,	160,750 00		Discounts received on State Bonds,		8,375 00
Do. Internal Improvement do.	94,989 30		Sinking or Contingent Fund,	175,256 43	
		255,739 30	Dividend account,	174,406 75	
Edwd. W. Dale and his securities,		36,600 17	Exchange,	58,010 25	
Due from Banks,		623,514 05	Discounts received,	47,151 71	
Cash, viz :			Interest account,	6,473 58	
Notes of other Banks,	168,037 34		Damages,	2,938 69	
Gold and Silver,	510,170 53		Profit and Loss,	77,826 81	
		678,207 87	Internal Improvement dividend,	1,620 00	
					543,684 22
			Common School fund (Capital of Bank,)		6,857 42
			Due to Banks,		184,040 92
			Circulation,		1,349,753 00
			Individual Depositors,		410,248 68
		5,792,956 71			5,792,956 71

Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Oct. 1st, 1841. JOS. W. HORTON, Cashier.

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☞3,115,605 19
6,857 42 amount of School fund,

3,122,462 61

Dr. STATE OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 1st, 1841. *Cr.*

Discounted Notes,	871,578 23		Capital Stock, viz:		
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	266,481 49		State Bonds,	440,000 00	
Bills and Notes in suit,	48,811 35		School Fund,	67,626 56	
Protested Bills,	2,586 33		" " Ocoee,	261,012 98	
State Bonds Discounted,	31,000 00		Surplus revenue,	470,066 55	
		1,223,457 40			1,238,706 08
Expense Account,		3,269 81	Treasurer of Tennessee,		165,466 47
Interest on State Bonds,	160,750 00		Superintendent of Public Instruction,		589 47
Do. Internal Improvement do.	94,989 30		Discounts received on State Bonds,		8,375 00
		255,739 30	Sinking or Contingent Fund,	175,256 43	
Due from Branches,	152,209 71		Dividend account,	174,406 75	
Due from other Banks,	203,961 60		Exchange do.	14,344 76	
		356,171 31	Discounts received,	15,345 91	
Cash, viz:			Interest account,	3,346 67	
Notes of the Branches,	41,883 00		Damages,	800 50	
Notes of other Banks,	89,898 34		Internal Improvement Dividend,	1,620 00	
Gold and Silver,	144,106 90				385,121 02
		275,888 24	Common School Fund,		6,857 42
			Due to Branches,	22,015 60	
			Due to other Banks,	4,419 92	
					26,435 52
			Circulation,		38,801 00
			Individual Depositors,		244,174 08
		2,114,526 06			2,114,526 06

Bank of Tennessee. Nashville, October 1st. 1841.

JOS. W. HORTON, Cashier.

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AMOUNT OF NOTES UNDER DISCOUNT AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	608,964 72	
November 27,	576,240 69	
December 31,	573,490 65	
1840, January 29,	599,586 55	
February 26,	665,539 81	
March 31,	714,943 20	
April 29,	751,029 74	
May 27,	765,396 86	
June 30,	778,387 20	
July 29,	778,651 44	
August 26,	782,128 23	
September 30,	815,047 40	
October 28,	812,184 59	
November 30,	821,453 14	
December 30,	803,504 99	
1841, January 27,	760,717 18	
February 24,	742,547 47	
March 31,	805,318 08	
April 28,	800,281 14	
May 26,	808,836 61	
June 30,	833,058 31	
July 28,	864,822 02	
August 31,	850,862 47	
September 30,	871,578 23	

AMOUNT OF DOMESTIC BILLS UNDER DISCOUNT AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLEE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	323,110 08	
November 27,	322,862 17	
December 31,	327,698 09	
1840, January 29,	300,444 46	
February 26,	302,555 33	
March 31,	254,109 11	
April 29,	201,231 22	
May 27,	196,087 61	
June 30,	165,453 50	
July 29,	134,413 99	
August 26,	140,775 72	
September 30,	129,084 52	
October 28,	117,775 20	
November 30,	149,074 38	
December 30,	199,251 53	
1841, January 27,	216,734 53	
February 24,	236,644 53	
March 31,	243,265 28	
April 28,	272,114 11	
May 26,	255,809 79	
June 30,	234,607 01	
July 28,	234,691 41	
August 31,	261,962 05	
September 30,	269,067 82	

AMOUNT OF STATE BONDS PURCHASED AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

1841, September 30,	$34,000 00	

AMOUNT OF BILLS AND NOTES IN SUIT AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	22,869 92	
November 27,	23,457 92	
December 31,	23,457 92	
1840, January 29,	25,284 84	
February 26,	38,966 92	
March 31,	36,059 08	
April 29,	34,594 65	
May 27,	35,506 65	
June 30,	43,198 24	
July 29,	42,965 46	
August 26,	42,134 89	
September 30,	46,690 75	
October 28,	69,609 82	
November 30,	64,946 86	
December 30,	63,024 86	
1841, January 27,	67,633 90	
February 24,	70,893 98	
March 31,	68,079 73	
April 28,	74,514 98	
May 26,	66,372 30	
June 30,	60,531 42	
July 28,	57,036 42	
August 31,	48,082 35	
September 30,	48,811 00	

AMOUNT OF EXPENSE ACCOUNT AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	5,270 95	
November 27,	6,654 13	
December 31,	10,558 11	
1840, January 29,	10,760 09	
February 26,	12,374 07	
March 31,	14,010 02	
April 29,	14,634 50	
May 27,	15,411 19	
June 30,	17,098 18	
July 29,	441 54	
August 26,	1,220 16	
September 30,	3,424 90	
October 28,	3,900 71	
November 30,	5,669 13	
December 30,	6,637 40	
1841, January 27,	7,744 88	
February 24,	8,927 23	
March 31,	10,940 78	
April 28,	11,009 88	
May 26,	11,941 40	
June 30,	13,607 38	
July 28,	416 67	
August 31,	1,894 65	
September 30,	3,269 81	

AMOUNT DUE FROM BANKS TO THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	418,706 46	
November 27,	426,963 84	
December 31,	465,898 66	
1840, January 29,	528,223 31	
February 26,	453,664 05	
March 31,	244,304 46	
April 29,	413,498 91	
May 27,	448,179 38	
June 30,	650,521 99	
July 29,	583,917 50	
August 26,	528,038 95	
September 30,	527,498 86	
October 28,	426,775 29	
November 30,	398,266 29	
December 30,	297,055 07	
1841, January 27,	429,013 59	
February 24,	428,924 07	
March 31,	370,259 41	
April 28,	443,912 77	
May 26,	464,940 68	
June 30,	436,158 23	
July 28,	456,396 56	
August 31,	402,274 65	
September 30,	356,171 31	

AMOUNT OF NOTES OF OTHER BANKS ON HAND AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	222,781 00	
November 27,	218,258 43	
December 31,	154,904 02	
1840, January 29,	180,442 78	
February 26,	642,522 68	
March 31,	582,993 76	
April 29,	430,420 13	
May 27,	320,525 49	
June 30,	97,469 96	
July 29,	220,508 79	
August 26,	192,423 21	
September 30,	107,180 38	
October 28,	181,688 21	
November 30,	195,049 66	
December 30,	269,453 05	
1841, January 27,	191,223 53	
February 24,	183,538 07	
March 31,	154,452 46	
April 28,	106,971 85	
May 26,	102,305 00	
June 30,	93,230 97	
July 28,	84,518 40	
August 31,	102,247 42	
September 30,	131,781 34	

AMOUNT OF SPECIE ON HAND AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	138,965 29	
November 27,	139,351 23	
December 31,	140,559 18	
1840, January 29,	138,266 41	
February 26,	139,364 08	
March 31,	133,384 36	
April 29,	134,171 55	
May 27,	133,042 87	
June 30,	131,668 49	
July 29,	132,183 70	
August 26,	136,130 20	
September 30,	136,366 22	
October 28,	133,657 15	
November 30,	130,485 31	
December 30,	130,389 12	
1841, January 27,	139,975 52	
February 24,	141,199 92	
March 31,	138,293 41	
April 28,	136,544 42	
May 26,	132,542 62	
June 30,	130,270 22	
July 28,	138,844 89	
August 31,	136,420 85	
September 30,	144,106 90	

AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID ON BANK AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS BY THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	Bank Bonds.	Improvement Bonds.	TOTAL.
1839, October 30,	40,750 00	9,524 99	50,274 99
November 27,	70,750 00	12,340 61	83,090 61
December 31,	70,750 00	13,219 36	83,969 36
1840, January 29,	70,750 00	15,070 36	85,820 36
February 26,	70,750 00	16,702 89	87,452 86
March 31,	70,750 00	17,434 11	88,184 11
April 29,	70,750 00	20,714 11	91,464 11
May 27,	100,750 00	27,082 52	127,832 52
June 30,	100,750 00	36,729 01	137,479 01
July 29,	100,750 00	38,559 01	139,309 01
August 26,	100,750 00	41 437 96	142,187 96
September 30,	100,750 00	42,101 48	142,851 48
October 28,	100,750 00	43,219 34	143,969 34
November 30,	100,750 00	51,217 01	151,967 01
December 30,	100,750 00	57,751 14	158,501 14
1841, January 27,	100,750 00	59,739 50	160,489 50
February 24,	130,750 00	64,933 00	195,683 00
March 31,	130,750 00	68,138 42	198,888 42
April 28,	130,750 00	71,782 56	202,532 56
May 26,	160,750 00	74,472 99	235,222 99
June 30,	160,750 00	75,481 05	236,231 05
July 28,	160,750 00	76,676 18	237,626 18
August 31,	160,750 00	94,709 30	255,459 30
September 30,	160,750 00	94,989 30	255,739 30

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	944,753 17	
November 27,	1,007,172 38	
December 31,	1,007,172 38	
1840, January 29,	1,014,771 68	
February 26,	1,182,136 77	
March 31,	1,210,344 03	
April 29,	1,210,344 03	
May 27,	1,210,344 03	
June 30,	1,214,780 28	
July 29,	1,216,922 13	
August 26,	1,216,922 13	
September 30,	1,216,922 13	
October 28,	1,216,922 13	
November 30,	1,216,922 13	
December 30,	1,216,922 13	
1841, January 27,	1,221,082 41	
February 24,	1,221,082 41	
March 31,	1,221,082 41	
April 28,	1,221,082 41	
May 26,	1,221,082 41	
June 30,	1,221,082 41	
July 28,	1,238,706 08	
August 31,	1,238,706 08	
September 30,	*1,238,706 08	

* $300,000 of this amount is floating Capital.

AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	161,203	
November 27,	135,593	
December 31,	115,737	
1840, January 29,	100,674	
February 26,	94,774	
March 31,	115,807	
April 29,	110,113	
May 27,	115,269	
June 30,	145,658	
July 29,	131,174	
August 26,	118,625	
September 30,	108,008	
October 28,	101,576	
November 30,	99,582	
December 30,	87,029	
1841, January 27,	81,938	
February 24,	76,656	
March 31,	70,515	
April 28,	55,720	
May 26,	50,930	
June 30,	46,618	
July 28,	44,633	
August 31,	41,420	
September 30,	38,801	

AMOUNT DUE TO BANKS BY THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	62,066 43	
November 27,	40,944 90	
December 31,	48,157 86	
1840, January 29,	48,503 06	
February 26,	355,743 87	
March 31,	239,469 63	
April 29,	219,185 29	
May 27,	171,199 53	
June 30,	108,448 93	
July 29,	88,287 65	
August 26,	44,535 19	
September 30,	30,536 77	
October 28,	28,048 49	
November 30,	20,321 24	
December 30,	39,303 60	
1841, January 27,	5,395 24	
February 24,	37,446 79	
March 31,	32,487 31	
April 28,	16,670 97	
May 26,	24,765 97	
June 30,	14,432 19	
July 28,	15,968 58	
August 31,	20,544 18	
September 30,	26,435 52	

AMOUNT OF INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	90,601 66	
November 27,	80,426 25	
December 31,	78,815 85	
1840, January 29,	98,532 37	
February 26,	156,869 78	
March 31,	134,545 93	
April 29,	154,514 85	
May 27,	159,532 66	
June 30,	163,717 28	
July 29,	158,673 98	
August 26,	180,485 32	
September 30,	157,320 96	
October 28,	152,957 23	
November 30,	188,407 57	
December 30,	191,113 60	
1841, January 27	190,215 60	
February 24,	181,701 64	
March 31,	166,576 38	
April 28,	251,650 26	
May 26,	273,338 50	
June 30,	225,339 23	
July 28,	211,428 48	
August 31,	228,137 42	
September 30,	241,174 08	

AMOUNT OF POST NOTES ON TIME DUE BY THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	218,120 81	
November 27,	218,120 81	
December 31,	208,620 81	
1840, January 29,	199,620 81	
February 26,	193,060 65	
March 31,	5,400 00	
April 29,	5,400 00	
May 27,	3,200 00	
June 30,	3,200 00	
July 29,	1,500 00	
August 26,	1,500 00	
September 30,	1,500 00	
October 28,	1,500 00	
November 30,	1,500 00	
December 30,	1,500 00	
1841, January 27,	1,500 00	
February 24,	1,500 00	
March 31,	1,500 00	
April 28,	1,500 00	
May 26,	1,500 00	
June 30,	1,500 00	
July 28,	1,500 00	
August 31,	1,500 00	
September 30,		

AMOUNT DUE TO THE TREASURER OF TENNESSEE BY THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMAKS.
1839, October 30,	124,349 76	
November 27,	118,908 13	
December 31,	121,763 83	
1840, January 29,	155,715 37	
February 26,	87,882 47	
March 31,	81,504 92	
April 29,	77,947 68	
May 27,	77,822 97	
June 30,	50,630 86	
July 29,	45,811 19	
August 26,	149,955 66	
September 30,	118,039 04	
October 28,	104,645 69	
November 30,	95,153 15	
December 30,	85,864 06	
1841, January 27,	104,372 91	
February 24,	102,198 90	
March 31,	99,281 02	
April 28,	94,368 16	
May 26,	103,025 29	
June 30,	96,125 26	
July 28,	90,233 34	
August 31,	154,906 47	
September 30,	165,466 47	

AMOUNT DUE TO STATE OF TENNESSEE, BY THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	43 00	
November 27,	43 00	
December 31,	43 00	
1840, January 29,	43 00	
February 26,	43 00	
March 31,	43 00	
April 29,	43 00	
May 27,	43 00	

AMOUNT DUE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION BY THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	3,050 00	
November 27,	5,517 46	
December 31,	6,202 96	
1840, January 29,	6,202 96	
February 26,		
March 31,	297 91	
April 29,	2,691 81	
May 27,	2,994 34	
June 30,	3,494 56	
July 29,	84 75	
August 26,	1,276 16	
September 30,	4,398 08	
October 28,	5,545 19	
November 30,	9,796 88	
December 30,	10,449 88	
1841, January 27,	3,275 32	
February 24,	4,794 44	
March 31,	7,917 31	
April 28,	8,862 61	
May 26,	9,828 61	
June 30,	11,635 94	
July 28,	3,113 00	
August 31,	1,262 47	
September 30,	7,446 89	

AMOUNT OF SINKING OR CONTINGENT FUND AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	132,285 34	
November 27,	132,285 34	
December 31,	132,285 34	
1840, January 29,	132,285 34	
February 26,	132,285 34	
March 31,	132,385 51	
April 29,	132,828 36	
May 27,	132,779 68	
June 30,	152,820 20	
July 29,	152,817 24	
August 26,	152,677 12	
September 30,	153,811 07	
October 28,	153,838 53	
November 30,	154,633 26	
December 30,	154,633 03	
1841, January 27,	154,733 60	
February 24,	155,049 12	
March 31,	155,573 84	
April 28,	155,942 14	
May 26,	156,022 70	
June 30,	171,006 59	
July 28,	174,701 53	
August 31,	174,501 86	
September 30,	175,266 43	

AMOUNT OF DISCOUNTS RECEIEVED, EXCHANGE, INTEREST AND DAMAGE ACCOUNT, AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	Discounts received.	Exchange account.	Interest account.	Damages received.
1839, October 30,	13,714 80	25,497 74	2,874 04	1,063 90
November 27,	15,422 47	27,153 91	2,907 71	1,063 90
December 31,	17,747 11	28,672 09	2,934 13	1,063 90
1840, January 29,	22,256 43	29,886 95	9,274 53	1,109 79
February 26,	27,274 61	33,421 39	22,695 62	1,109 79
March 31,	31,848 17	37,039 95	22,906 18	1,252 69
April 29,	34,814 17	36,610 65	26,562 81	1,646 15
May 27,	37,486 67	47,540 43	26,705 04	1,892 21
June 30,	40,905 50	53,488 27	26,879 02	2,110 66
July 29,	5,001 56	24,838 84	4,614 56	209 75
August 26,	9,931 10	11,101 22	4,830 27	299 75
September 30,	14,874 56	12,877 72	5,826 56	1,283 84
October 28,	17,833 32	13,685 96	8,143 15	1,385 84
November 30,	21,457 64	15,809 44	8,427 85	1,424 84
December 30,	24,206 64	20,221 61	8,623 87	1,443 96
1841, January 27,	27,872 38	21,267 28	22,735 29	1,443 96
February 24,	32,118 18	23,960 70	22,935 99	1,443 96
March 31,	37,775 54	24,605 38	23,178 08	1,538 16
April 28,	40,977 15	25,770 84	26,465 37	1,584 66
May 26,	45,102 47	23,224 26	26,839 38	1,773 66
June 30,	49,060 87	25,739 59	32,382 12	2,233 25
July 28,	4,408 60	3,287 69	1,976 28	196 50
August 31,	10,720 31	7,447 41	3,170 29	770 50
September 30,	15,345 91	14,444 76	3,346 67	800 50

AMOUNT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AT THE BANK OF TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE.

DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1839, October 30,	11,319 76	
November 27,	11,319 76	
December 31,	11,319 76	
1840, January 29,	49,952 51	
February 26,	55,143 01	
March 31,	55,153 01	
April 29,	55,143 01	
May 27,	55,143 01	
June 30,	55,143 01	
July 29,	200,755 78	
August 26,	82,755 78	
September 30,	82,755 78	
October 28,	82,755 78	
November 30,	82,755 78	
December 30,	82,755 78	
1841, January 27	136,053 14	
February 24,	145,847 14	
March 31,	145,847 14	
April 28,	145,847 14	
May 26,	138,919 14	
June 30,	138,919 14	
July 28,	282,579 57	
August 31,	174,406 75	
September 30,	174,406 75	

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STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AT SOMERVILLE,

Dr. *October 1st, 1841.* *Cr.*

Discounted Notes,	250,028	00		Capital Stock, viz:			
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	150,463	27		State Bonds,	80,000	00	
Bills and Notes in suit,	50,261	17		School Fund,	12,933	00	
Protest account,	307	00		" " Ocoee,	48,188	99	
State Bonds,	1,000	00		Surplus revenue,	108,387	00	
			452,059	44			249,508 91
Real estate,			10,561	60	Discounts received,	3,376	30
Expense account,			959	42	Interest account,	417	81
Due from Banks,			126,642	15	Exchange "	7,974	50
Cash, viz:					Damages, "	568	92
Notes of other Banks,	9,197	00			Profit and Loss,	15,095	19
Gold and Silver,	39,187	41					27,432 72
			48,384	41	Due to Banks,		6,762 40
					Circulation,		287,726 00
					Individual Depositors,		67,176 99
			638,607	02			638,607 02

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STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AT TRENTON,

Dr. *October 1st, 1841.* *Cr.*

Discounted Notes,	193,034 50		Capital Stock, viz:		
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	114,146 78		State Bonds,	80,000 00	
Bills and Notes in suit,	48,835 16		School Fund,	12,933 00	
	250 40		" " Ocoee,	48,188 91	
			Surplus revenue,	108,387 00	
					249,508 91
Real estate					
Expense accoun			Interest account,		
Due from Banks,		53,375 21	Exchange "	3,685 61	
Cash, viz:			Damages "	877 17	
Notes of other Banks,	3,070 00		Profit and Loss "	11,756 76	
Gold and Silver,	26,000 35				22,277 81
		29,070 35	Circulation,		165,511 00
			Individual Depositors,		31,716 43
		469,014 15			469,014 15

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AT CLARKSVILLE,

Dr. *October 1st, 1841.* *Cr.*

Discounted Notes,	240,093 91		Capital Stock, viz:		
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	101,439 85		State Bonds,	80,000 00	
Bills and Notes in suit,	4,559 33		School Fund,	12,442 43	
		346,093 09	" " Ocoee,	47,259 50	
Real Estate,		2,500 00	Surplus Revenue,	80,085 00	
Expense account,		595 12			219,786 93
Due from Banks,		23,475 63	Discounts received,	6,812 58	
Cash, viz:			Exchange account,	8,267 32	
Notes on other Banks,	6,149 00		Damages,	70 50	
Gold and Silver,	28,107 58				15,150 40
		34,256 58	Due to Banks,		22,436 88
			Circulation,		141,230 00
			Individual Depositors,		8,316 21
		406,920 42			406,920 42

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AT COLUMBIA,

Dr. *October* 1st, 1841. *Cr.*

Discounted Notes,	167,557 48		Capital Stock, viz:		
Domestic Bills of Exchan ge,	41,944 60		State Bonds,	80,000 00	
Protested Bills,	4,192 50		School Fund,	12,442 43	
Bills and Notes in suit,	65,928 88		" " Ocoee,	47,259 50	
State Bonds discounted,	1,500 00		Surplus revenue,	80,085 00	
		281,123 46			219,786 93
Ed. W. Dale and his securities,		36,600 17	Discounts received,	2,009 81	
Real Estate,		21,929 11	Interest account,	858 23	
Expense Account,		816 95	Exchange "	2,267 04	
Due from Banks,		31,369 67	Damages "	167 55	
Cash, viz:			Profit and Loss,	28,187 57	
					33,490 20
Notes of other Banks,	1,840 00		Circulation,		123,636 00
Gold and Silver,	28,206 00		Individual Depositors,		24,972 23
		30,046 00			
		401,885 36			401,885 36

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AT SPARTA,

Dr. *October* 1st, 1841. *Cr.*

Discounted Notes,	246,166 27		Capital Stock, viz:		
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	3,100		Surplus Revenue,	209,340	
Bills and Notes in suit,	30,418 97		School Fund,	3,587 43	
		279,685 24	" " Ocoee,	6,859 50	
Real estate,		1,500			219,786 93
Expense account,		577 83	Discounts received,	4,277 29	
Due from Banks,		3,288 77	Interest accouut,	112 40	
Cash, viz:			Exchange "	252 44	
Notes of other Banks,	3,444				4,642 13
Gold and Silver,	32,162 52		Due to Banks,		1,018 99
		35,606 52	Circulation,		88,685
			Individual Depositors,		6,525 31
		320,658 36			320,658 36

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CONDITION

OF THE

BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE,

FROM OCTOBER, 1839, TO SEPTEMBER, 1841.

A TABLE

DATE.	Due from Banks.	Other Bank Notes & Ch'ks	Specie.
1839, October 31,	4,575 00	34,249 50	20,825 13
November 30,	4,425 00	25,122 00	20,659 67
December 31,	3,425 00	27,564 00	21,737 80
1840, January 31,	2,305 00	33,197 11	22,219 97
February 29,	31,874 04	36,905 11	23,114 25
March 31,		13,144 00	22,478 37
April 30,	45,055 49	12,482 00	24,792 26
May 23,	38,417 84	16,075 67	26,507 73
June 30,	59,332 47	5,552 00	27,580 56
July 31,	56,405 12	6,127 00	26,171 02
August 31,	57,995 04	2,380 00	26,228 58
September 30,	64,286 07	797 00	26,699 01
October 31,	78,341 24	4,933 00	27,636 08
November 30,	78,629 45	5,626 00	28,823 06
December 31,	81,411 85	8,347 00	29,279 49
1841, January 31,	72,308 41	14,345 00	30,458 56
February 27,	72,976 45	18,242 00	32,387 58
March 31,	78,785 95	2,056 00	32,718 77
April 30,	82,658 16	4,169 00	31,495 54
May 31,	81,964 15	4,606 00	31,963 85
June 30,	84,436 26	5,338 00	32,258 86
July 31,	85,069 05	10,436 00	32,905 32
August 31,	93,449 90	5,186 00	33,019 38
September 30,	16,457 65	2,180 00	32,655 82

—Continued.

Capital Stock	Circulation.	Individual Depositors.	Discounts, Exchange and Interest account.	Due to Banks	Due to Public Officers.
172,305 00	93,580	7,593 53	7,619 10	34,056 45	
172,305 00	93,570	5,079 41	8,133 24	30,261 48	
183,655 00	95,405	4,088 50		25,333 72	
185,037 00	94,947	6,938 63	1,127 78	27,341 55	
238,138 00	94,559	3,689 82	2,489 82	3,578 59	
238,138 00	94,380	5,658 88	3,436 55	2,956 00	
243,805 90	193,831	8,983 93	5,220 26	2,960 65	
243,805 90	110,684	5,351 49	7,440 49	3,627 54	
244,697 90	140,592	4,854 35	10,048 29	6,066 66	
245,127 91	141,244	4,594 82	1,434 08	6,303 46	
245,127 91	153,396	3,167 67	3,220 76	6,188 71	
245,127 91	159,811	3,317 13	4,376 69	700 00	
245,127 91	160,137	3,599 61	9,391 23	2,030 00	92 30
245,127 91	157,236	3,543 59	10,394 47	700 00	1,484 83
245,127 91	153,943	3,999 40	11,527 32	348 00	1,484 83
245,963 91	152,231	5,040 65	465 69	569 08	2,683 61
245,963 91	149,647	6,221 09	1,513 69	1,202 19	2,876 17
245,963 91	162,432	4,704 51	3,684 95	402 19	2,876 17
245,963 91	175,456	4,802 26	6,218 38	3,753 39	2,876 17
245,963 91	189,044	1,295 60	7,095 65	3,750 71	
245,663 91	191,467	2,157 24		1,982 93	170 55
247,192 91	195,205	6,086 22	2,004 15	2,243 68	1,777 93
249,508 91	197,061	4,202 91	3,371 62	1,603 19	1,935 33
249,508 91	129,555	5,836 83	4,469 33	805 94	4,166 09

Taken from the Staements furnished by the Cashier of this Branch.

JOS. W. HORTON, Cashier.

CONDITION

OF THE

BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE

FROM OCTOBER, 1839, TO SEPTEMBER, 1841.

Somerville, at the end of each month, from the first day of October, 1839.

Real Estate.	Interest Account.	Exchange Account.	Protest Account.	Expense Account.
3,301 29	386 84		30	1,397 46
4,801 29	339 51		86	1,428 96
5,040 17	138 84		63	1,861 68
5,092 30			59	61 97
5,259 10	328 91		36	173 32
5,227 10	323 27		142	956 56
5,521 07	153 85		231	1,446 05
5,778 68	47 17		220 50	1,687 94
5,968 56			253	
6,129 48			262	370 79
6,273 37			206 50	595 75
6,284 30			181 66	1,070 26
6,322 58				1,466 55
6,465 28			279	1,415 04
10,476			326 50	
10,495 27	482 73		340	188 16
10,504 22	391 94		413	274 10
10,529 60	176 17		564 50	608 42
10,529 60	840 93		562 50	820 08
10,530 60	342 10	628 52	520	1,114 92
10,580 60			446	
10,536 60	63 33		384	489 01
10,561 60				446 51
10,561 60			307	959 42

A TABLE

DATE.	Due from Banks.	Other Bank Notes & Check's on hand.	Specie.
1839, October 31,	27,097 61	6,808	45,219 16
November 30,	30,489 66	4,348	44,676 66
December 31,	36,814 36	4,076	43,364 87
1840, January 31,	72,110 06	4,944	42,443 97
February 29,	156,497 50	9,033	42,331 15
March 26,	154,317 84	6,522	41,403 50
April 30,	127,046 32	10,600	42,232 25
May 30,	101,388 09	36,030	42,448 24
June 30,	59,747 03	14,833	42,319 31
July 31,	75,688 56	1,193	42,158 08
August 31,	59,363 12	8,993	41,924 05
September 30,	88,562 52	1,193	41,742 14
October 31,	83,584 10	1,193	43,219 25
November 30,	76,185 61	23,068	32,024 64
December 31,	76,186 69	2,768	41,884 69
1841, January 31,	75,508 11	33,136	42,015 78
February 27,	90,529 88	25,626 69	41,945 77
March 31,	131,473 49	25,239 92	41,882 20
April 30,	143,452 53	23,633	41,691 37
May 31,	100,683 32	48,163	40,236 57
June 30,	108,495 57	15,633 33	40,093 79
July 31,	114,369 33	13,559	39,647 64
August 31,	112,786 91	4'877	39,391 62
September 30,	126,642 15	9,197	39,187 41

—Continued.

Capital Stock.	Circulation.	Individual Deposites.	Discounts received, Int'st Exchange &c Profit & Loss	Due to Banks.
172,305	151,978	70,252 80	12,388 56	2,353 59
183,655	157,289	40,364 43	13,418 74	7,037 42
183,655	153,942	45,676 10	14,405 52	1,749 56
185,037	160,825	52,008 43	8,646 24	1,010 35
238,138	173,047	69,560 55	11,286 68	18,533 17
238,138	175,597	48,252 00	12,409 29	22,508 48
243,805 91	196,446	38,069 12	14,980 13	16,641 80
243,805 91	206,831	51,864 95	18,385 40	13,442 63
244,697 91	160,547	41,874 34	18,208 79	12,031 18
245,127 91	182,984	56,709 71	12,631 90	9,884 10
245,127 91	188,376	39,500 22	15,654 60	25,993 04
245,127 91	209,024	59,142 51	18,763 38	25,806 81
245,127 91	201,571	42,339 30	20,347 96	38,364 67
245,127 91	206,618	45,617 41	22,532 90	43,819 49
245,127 91	209,772	40,288 18	22,052 84	29,073 41
245,963 91	230,956	49,911 96	13,992 62	32,658 06
245'963 91	216,949	48,115 82	15,064 41	27,427 16
245,963 91	225,472	59,540 83	15,474 51	16,425 74
245,963 91	248,768	70,429 73	16,632 04	7,978 91
245,963 91	236,529	54,775 29	20,857 70	27,432 88
245,963 91	246,807	47,623 15	24,928 05	10,990 07
249,508 91	269,268	64,383 59	18,193 12	15,001 88
239,508 91	272,280	53,944 16	22,977 71	9,474 11
249,508 91	287,726	67,176 99	27,432 72	6,762 40

Taken from the Statements furnished by the Cashier of this Branch.

JOS. W. HORTON, *Cashier.*

A table exhibiting the state of the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, at

DATE		Discounted Notes.		Domestic Bills.		Real Estate.	
1839,	October 31,	144,966	09	83,496	64	2,025	40
	November 30,	127,917	50	89,721	64	2,025	40
	December 31,	133,042	91	100,271	64	2,025	30
1840,	January 31,	139,715	35	120,812	20	4,385	40
	February 29,	159,907	54	94,536	25	4,385	40
	March 31,	171,447	27	85,576	04	4,385	40
	April 30,	176,757	53	78,777	38	4,915	40
	May 31,	178,180	80	72,956	06	4,915	40
	June 30,	187,314	87	52,941	67	6,966	40
	July 31,	188,531	56	2,500	00		
	August 31,	200,546	43	34,056	30	3,302	57
	September 30,	191,509	39	36,336	99	13,268	97
	October 31,	185,081	72	46,943	49	16,719	20
	November 30,	176,468	10	46,943	49	16.719	20
	December 31,	147,187	89	48,724	93	16,719	20
1841,	January 30,	138,133	31	48,724	93	17,369	20
	February 27,	130,169	18	51,284	43	17,369	20
	March 31,	122,932	45	49,205	30	17,441	20
	April 30,	111,226	86	37,457	80	17,798	80
	May 31,	128,689	95	29,833	55	17,798	80
	June 30,	148,205	30	27,603	55	21,929	11
	July 31,	161,456	95	36,308	15	21,929	11
	August 31,	166,680	35	49,729	90	21,929	11
	September 30,	167,557	48	46,137	10	21,929	11
		State Bonds,		1,500	00		

Columbia, at the end of each month, from the first day of October, 1839.

Suspended Debt.	Suspense Account.	Expense Account.	Interest Account.	Due from Banks.
21,277 68	27,834 42	1,128 22		4,575 70
30,071 80	27,834 42	1,185 35		2,352 50
29,931 60	27,834 42	1,454 10		1,905 08
28,536 81	27,834 42	363 07	594 89	2,554 00
29,861 20	27,834 42	1,156 83	437 62	7,500 65
33,509 49	27,834 42	1,855 43	415 64	14,003 12
34,933 09	27,834 42	2,265 23	967 55	21,852 72
45,139 73	27,834 42	2,267 98	962 28	30,237 02
35,501 03	27,834 42	3,576 62	855 67	33,766 68
		10 00		24,587 76
9,257 54		755 18		25,496 58
53,556 08	36,802 07	4,572 44	808 45	28,378 98
46,755 47	36,600 17	4,848 05	320 10	27.899 98
45,809 67	36,600 17	5,014 05	201 12	27.881 18
74,529 91	36,600 17	5,331 05	104 06	28,323 69
70,307 91	36,600 17	197 00	70 59	33,095 49
66,875 28	36,600 17	830 67		41.357 20
69,472 56	36,600 17	1,252 17		47.798 41
91,487 67	36,600 17	1,810 20		49,236 39
83,570 94	36,600 17	1,994 71		21,724 02
69,947 44	36,600 17	2,253 75		23.543 07
68.275 19	36,600 17	166 02		30,662 74
67,681 44	36,600 17	527 20		23,621 95
65,928 88	36,600 17	816 95		31,369 67

A TABLE

DATE.		Other Bank Notes and Checks on hand.	Specie.	Capital Stock.
1839,	October 31,	5,165 00	20,322 19	172,305 00
	November 30,	2,800 00	20,664 88	183,655 00
	December 31,	1,460 00	22,325 16	183,655 00
1840,	January 31,	5,521 83	25,132 64	185,037 00
	February 29,	10,394 50	26,720 73	209,777 00
	March 31,	9,575 00	30,562 21	214,769 50
	April 30,	3,635 00	32,509 34	214,769 50
	May 31,	2,975 00	33,884 33	214,769 50
	June 30,	5,885 00	33,951 47	215,554 50
	July 31,	144,771 69		287,625 48
	August 31,	6,061 95	33,815 81	351,210 74
	September 30,	5,421 00	31,350 80	215,933 50
	October 31.	1,770 00	31,820 42	215,933 50
	November 30,	4,944 00	31,920 66	215,933 50
	December 31,	6,017 00	31,790 25	215,933 50
1841,	January 30,	8,2[illegible]8 00	31,195 16	216,669 93
	February 27,	7,605 00	31,055 36	216,669 93
	March 31,	6,841 00	30,700 68	216,669 93
	April 30,	5,608 00	30,600 97	216,669 92
	May 31,	2,668 00	30,020 57	216,669 93
	June 30,	1,185 00	28,839 27	216,669 93
	July 31,	4,817 00	28,518 75	219,786 93
	August 31,	2,003 00	28,374 02	219,786 93
	September 30,	1,840 00	28,206 00	219,786 93

—Continued.

Circulation.	Individual Deposites.	Due to Banks.	Discounts, Exchange, Int. &c. Profit & loss act.	Post Notes and Checkson time.
79,094 00	8,831 52	34,823 75	13,837 04	
67,921 00	6,965 91	30,966 41	14,065 17	
74,904 00	7,086 92	37,822 82	16,781 57	
84,044 00	11,153 47	45,952 07	10,914 86	18,349 21
84,470 00	20,994 74	26,037 09	12,547 18	7,034 18
99,043 00	17,936 10	19,917 35	27,498 07	
107,755 00	21,059 52	14,885 19	16,261 56	9,716 89
112,582 00	30,384 52	14,768 46	17,131 65	9,716 89
116,417 00	26,708 54	13,231 10	17,975 80	9,716 89
	29,111 01	23,624 57	622 50	
117,999 00	35,408 93	24,173 82	5,501 73	
117,249 00	35,025 29	9,297 58	24,499 80	
119,014 00	32,252 92	4,888 69	26,669 49	
117,829 00	26,151 81	5,421 35	27,165 98	
115,560 00	31,941 35		27,893 30	
115,025 00	29,245 60	6 00	23,005 23	
114,320 00	27,386 63		24,750 43	
113,700 00	26,634 86		25,239 19	
113,470 00	20,643 00		56,202 16	
83,425 00	24,916 96		27,888 82	
86,295 00	26,670 83	129 58	30,441 32	
108,990 00	29,383 62		30,573 53	
113,070 00	31,846 00		32,443 34	
123,636 00	24,972 23		33,490 20	

Taken from the Statements furnished by the Cashier of this Branch,

JOS. W. HORTON, *Cashier.*

A table exhibiting the state of the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, at

DATE.	Discounted Notes.	Domestic Bills.	Real Estate.	Suspended Debt.
1839, October 31,	174,980 26	57,202 60		931
November 30,	169,258 57	52,652 15		931
December 31,	154,300 09	64,382 79		677
1840, January 31,	148,536 81	76,450 64		3,127 33
February 29,	156,294 89	82,640 64		3,127 33
March 31,	183,384 55	80,590 64		3,229 33
April 30,	197,002 35	69,257 75		3,229 33
May 30,	206,551 66	47,532 75		5,921 83
June 30,	216,895 57	28,021 18		6,085 49
July 31,	216,298 33	19,840 23		6,020 49
August 31,	232,042 78	21,700 90		5,818 49
September 30,	230,779 98	30,740 90		5,818 49
October 31,	237,599 33	41,256 71		5,818 49
November 30,	225,391 93	58,819 91		5,818 49
December 31,	225,123 40	69,971 74		5,818 49
1841, January 31,	229,716 06	86,821 74		5,653 49
February 27,	218,547 61	83,259 43		4,834 99
March 31,	237,213 07	81,498 15	2,500	4,834 99
April 30,	228,707 20	74,360 73	2,500	4,834 99
May 31,	223,252 82	64,910 73	2,500	4,834 99
June 30,	240,735 68	69,064 53	2, 00	4,732 99
July 31,	237,498 47	58,364 53	2, 00	4,634 33
August 31,	248,044 65	75,161 40	2,500	4,634 33
September 30,	240,093 91	101,439 85	2,500	4,559 33

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AT SHELBYVILLE,

Dr. *October* 30th, 1841. *Cr.*

Discounted Notes,	235,345 93		Capital Stock, viz:		
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	76,128 60		State Bonds,	80,000 00	
Bills and Notes in suit,	27,935 52		School Fund,	12,442 43	
		339 410 06	" " Ocoee,	47,259 50	
Real estate,		9,183 25	Surplus Revenue,	80,085 00	
Expense account,		890 37			219,786 93
Protest account,		388 25	Discounts received,	3,576 17	
Due from Banks,		12,517 47	Interest Account,	574 11	
Cash, viz:			Exchange, "	3,062 86	
Gold and Silver,		191,522 26	Damages "	406 00	
			Profit and Loss,	16,376 42	
					23,995 56
			Due to Banks,		24,898 46
			Circulation,		187,929 00
			Individual Depositors,		7,301 71
		463,911 66			463,911 66

Clarksville, at the end of each month, from the first day of Oct., 1839.

Interest Account.	Expense Account.	Due from Banks.	Other Bank Notes & Ch'ks. on hand.
	1,196 94	8,370 68	11,407
	1,512 27	9,358 13	12,295
	1,‘94 85	8,787 91	39,203
	254 66	5,535 86	27,105
	521 22	5,788 04	9,480
257 83	863 84	4,877 62	15,695
611 23	1,118 55	25,463 70	10,274
573 90	1,350 38	39,275 07	16,571
483 57	1,614 21	48,440 79	3,435
	25 4 57	54,306 72	6,930
	430 90	23,797 45	36,215
	638 85	40,651 74	7,332 29
	857 43	25,019 90	305
	1,028 51	15,753 23	2,224
	1,291 97	18,635 21	15,368
83 88	201 64	12,552 72	21,315
6 63	209 59	8,433 88	8,798
	597 92	17,227 03	2,396 71
	873 21	40,727 06	3,370
	1,031 54	59,471 26	5,660
	1,250 87	58,045 88	5,243
	245 83	70,749 99	8,705
	243 83	50,236 00	20,014
765 00	595 12	23,475 63	6,149

--Continued.

Individual Deposites.	Discounts, Interest, Exchange, &c.	Due to Banks.
3,472 53	11,063 62	22,087 47
2,256 49	11,649 33	21,898 97
25,836 98	13,160 63	20,821 25
15,185 61	5,517 07	37,253 74
16,953 18	6,847 92	
16,201 01	8,534 49	584 80
18,392 85	9,806 07	
23,639 85	11,137 98	
18,386 00	12,902 18	2 00
15,732 97	4,797 40	9,327 18
10,969 88	7,780 70	13,029 11
16,801 59	10,698 48	320 00
13,437 83	12,184 48	12,345 16
7,036 86	14,427 13	19,681 96
12,393 53	16,833 02	21,705 59
24,240 39	8,590 25	18,444 14
13,685 37	9,635 90	8,482 97
23,153 08	11,769 73	
22,027 54	12,916 84	
19,272 43	14,040 76	
43,247 25	15,060 29	100
35,853 53	8,852 75	
33,051 42	12,404 42	8,040 59
8,316 31	15,915 40	22,436 88

Taken from the Statements furnished by the Cashier of this Branch,

JOS. W. HORTON, *Cashier.*

A table exhibiting the state of the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee at

DATE.	Discounted Notes.	Domestic Bills.	Real Estate.
1839, October 31,	197,975 50	56,467 92	
November 30.	200,540 50	56,467 92	
December 31,	199,287 50	56,467 92	
1840, January 31,	194,525 50	56,467 92	5,925 00
February 29,	185,741 50	57,996 40	5,925 00
March 31,	192,307 50	50,751 00	5,925 00
April 30,	199,139 25	49,751 00	5,925 00
May 31,	232,433 74	49,451 00	5,925 00
June 30,	273,497 38	23,055 37	9,131 50
July 31,	277,260 38	23,055 37	9,137 87
August 31,	289,793 88	23,055 37	9,694 87
September 30,	291,556 88	17,538 66	10,350 87
October 31,	282,774 88	13,702 66	10,474 76
November 30,	270,364 39	13,702 66	10,779 55
December 31,	259,363 75	13,702 66	10,779 55
1841, January 31,	245,197 00	13,702 66	10,779 55
February 27,	232,811 00	12,702 66	10,779 55
March 31,	249,325 00	18,662 66	10,833 42
April 30,	263,899 00	24,662 66	10,863 42
May 31,	263,984 16	24,912 66	10,863 42
June 30,	261,999 16	24,912 66	10,863 42
July 31,	267,791 16	24,955 66	10,863 42
August 31,	260,885 16	24,955 66	11,154 38
September 30,	274,380 50	24,955 66	14,754 38

Rogersville, at the end of each month, from the first day of October, 1839.

Interest Account.	Suspense Account.	Suspended Debt.	Protest Account.	Expense Account.
261 18				799 86
665 78				1,468 26
573 83				177 63
571 89				326 44
537 57	20,650 11		52 50	376 44
982 71	15,658 61	400 00	52 50	562 02
981 47		400 00	52 50	664 17
887 94	4,812 12	400 00	147 50	2,012 36
		400 00	147 50	
		1,400 00	147 50	51 31
		1,421 50	107 00	671 74
		1,771 50	66 00	681 93
		9,676 50	66 00	819 19
		12,417 50	66 00	1,062 66
109 41		20,196 50	66 00	172 70
97 53	7,625 00	19,394 50	66 00	341 78
91 57	7,625 00	19,394 50	66 00	504 86
396 81	3,450 00	20,662 50	66 00	747 02
389 63	3,450 00	22,610 50	66 00	906 10
		21,867 27	66 00	
395 53		21,867 27	66 00	160 48
376 81		28,258 27	66 00	331 36
347 71		28,134 27	66 00	410 11

A table exhibiting the state of the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, at

DATE.	Discounted Notes.	Domestic Bills.	State Bonds.	Bills & Notes in suit.
1839, October 31,	111,938 32	106,280 00		18,069 25
November 30,	111,237 12	107,484 86		19,069 25
December 31,	115,145 56	102,234 86		23,233 25
1840, January 31,	117,806 48	113,027 70		23,233 25
February 29,	139,837 00	102,448 42		25,601 25
March 31,	162,186 08	87,793 31		25,499 25
April 30,	187,180 79	78,463 73		26,065 75
May 30,	209,130 77	68,893 73		24,729 41
June 30,	231,517 38	59,119 55		29,588 58
July 31,	223,257 41	60,249 55		33,093 03
August 31,	224,277 93	89,329 08		28,975 08
September 30,	216,206 12	104,771 08		31,376 58
October 31,	209,596 47	143,045 71		25,078 91
November 30,	201,786 52	149,939 71		23,968 91
December 31,	189,617 48	154,799 71	7,000	23,968 91
1841, January 30,	183,508 87	159,337 81	7,000	23,968 91
February 27,	168,324 33	157,947 41	22,000	23,968 91
March 31,	207,116 44	140,897 69	22,000	24,976 91
April 30,	215,100 94	127,401 45	22,000	24,976 91
May 31,	212,412 41	108,218 34	22,000	28,682 72
June 30,	215,144 28	77,129 76	22,000	35,549 0[illegible]
July 31,	212,081 67	82,559 01	22,000	34,125 5[illegible]
August 31,	198,640 26	102,193 73	22.000	46,004 6[illegible]
September 30,	193,034 50	114,146 78	22,000	48,805 1

Trenton, at the end of each month, from the first day of October, 1839.

Real Estate.	Interest Account.	Protest Account.	Expense Account.	Due from Banks.
500		111 50	935 14	20,123 07
500		153 50	1,127 25	17,391 15
500		182 00	1,321 78	10,952 81
500		227 50	276 28	13,553 74
500		252 00	547 94	72,915 94
500		318 00	749 55	82,043 36
500		312 00	1,079 98	84,224 53
2,075		294 00	1,317 77	85,178 48
2,075		252 50	1,529 67	59,861 77
2,075		286 50	235 29	55,360 19
2,075		320 50	425 47	36,610 28
2,075		340 00	1,311 26	40,174 74
2,075		326 00	1,563 29	37,322 04
2,075		328 50	1,733 76	29,617 60
3,650		396 50	1,917 01	28,570 30
3,650		460 50	278 09	22,405 12
3,650	300 24	470 50	1,000 73	5,964 05
3,650	141 25	576 00	1,581 53	16,512 65
3,650	425 86	576 00	1,799 10	27,834 44
3,650		607 54	2,114 43	45,080 81
3,650		614 54	2,372 36	68,890 71
7,500		559 54	227 43	59,664 08
7,500		352 90	390 75	45,633 07
7,522 31		330 40	729 44	53,375 21

A TABLE

DATE.	Other Bank Notes and Checks on hand.	Specie.	Capital Stock.
1839, October 31,	4,233	23,374 52	172,305
November 30,	5,003	23,513 00	183,655
December 31,	3,626	23,602 87	183,655
1840, January 31,	4,321	24,294 10	185,037
February 29,	7,849	24,882 62	238,133
March 31,	4,603	24,172 33	238,133
April 30,	7,893	24,389 27	243,805 91
May 31,	3,637	24,285 86	243,805 91
June 30,	5,111	24,316 08	244,697 91
July 31,	9,862	24,982 20	245,127 91
August 31,	2,470	24,837 20	245,127 91
September 30,	5,176	23,829 91	245,127 91
October 31,	5,561	23,882 59	245,127 91
November 30,	3,241	25,300 33	245,127 91
December 31,	7,719	25,285 29	245,127 91
1841, January 30,	11,077	25,462 52	245,963 91
February 27,	10,451	26,002 28	245,963 91
March 31,	14,580	25,685 44	245,963 91
April 30,	3,189	25,756 49	245,963 91
May 31,	6,944	26,330 76	245,963 91
June 30,	5,660	26,291 46	245,963 91
July 31,	1,535	26,500 62	249,508 91
August 31,	4,005	26,451 09	249,508 91
September 30,	3,457	26,000 35	249,508 91

—Continued.

Circulation.	Individual Deposites.	Discounts, Exchange, Interest, &c.	Due to Banks.
91,879	12,452 46	7,647 71	280 63
78,926	14,308 29	8,315 21	274 63
75,166	12,232 27	8,897 86	200 00
93,370	13,135 81	5,647 24	
112,888	14,941 29	8,964 88	2 00
126,837	11,585 45	11,308 43	2 00
141,860	11,903 62	12,537 52	2 00
119,053	12,405 39	14,208 29	69 00
134,896	17,341 25	16,276 94	69 43
135,179	21,542 88	7,395 53	155 88
122,674	26,166 19	11,536 78	3,815 68
140,094	24,626 23	14,558 91	853 64
146,877	22,416 17	17,402 96	16,629 97
150,482	18,061 71	18,833 93	5,488 73
122,321	15,235 66	22,016 65	38,222 98
114,975	15,635 82	11,404 01	49,170 08
108,687	17,855 09	16,117 53	31,455
139,890	35,733 20	19,437 78	16,713 52
149,990	30,012 41	21,073 77	5,670 50
151,457	30,372 84	22,658 56	5,588 71
155,751	29,881 00	23,967 67	738 56
155,379	25,938 42	15,547 07	359 48
152,583	29,677 40	19,101 12	2,301 03
165,898	31,716 43	22,277 81	

Taken from the Statements furnished by the Cashier of this Branch.

JOS. W. HORTON, *Cashier.*

A table exhibiting the state of the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, at

DATE	Discounted Notes.	Domestic Bills.	Suspended Debt.
1839, October 31,	185,243 54	69,121 38	5,978 68
November 30,	143,556 93	73,628 31	6,778 68
December 31,	172,621 69	73,628 31	9,562 68
1840, January 31,	181,741 93	77,873 93	13,824 36
February 29,	191,654 24	82,457 57	13,824 36
March 31,	198,322 41	83,645 57	13,536 36
April 30,	225,039 98	78,402 57	14,105 36
May 30,	236,114 05	67,687 07	19,651 86
June 30,	228,088 50	75,158 57	19,180 54
July 31,	250,503 53	76,450 65	18,680 54
August 31,	228,435 28	86,212 19	23,870 87
September 30,	231,150 76	91,107 91	22,239 55
October 31,	221,120 76	90,810 05	19,230 05
November 30,	211,073 53	97,502 91	25,223 29
December 31,	210,125 73	100,667 52	25,071 94
1841, January 30,	220,781 68	101,369 56	23,867 60
February 27,	222,125 46	92,783 30	20,693 23
March 31,	227,289 86	77,211 76	21,153 28
April 30,	243,614 82	63,816 02	26,005 23
May 31,	239,380 28	58,914 02	30,988 90
June 30,	243.703 58	59,291 44	27,716 58
July 31,	260,244 46	55,640 26	27,633 58
August 31,	254,762 24	64,597 17	29,500 20
September 30,	235,345 94	76,128 60	27,935 50

Shelbyville, at the end of each month, from the first day of Oct., 1839.

Real Estate.	Expense Account.	Protest Account.	Due from Banks.
200	598 73		11,754 91
200	803 35		10,129 79
200			1,837 68
8,600	351 95		472 81
8,640	553 82		9,403 49
8,808	816 05		25,953 18
8,997	1,017 16		27.897 53
8,997	1,243 73		25,636 99
8,997			25,430 23
9,001 50	154 45		23,910 78
9,002 25	306 95		30,391 07
9,002 25	435 40		24,907 38
9,002 25	593 70		32,349 79
9,002 25	768 58		5,648 95
9,029 75			27,487 39
9,034	234 40		24,492 49
9,174 25	383 40		20,722 56
9,174 25	607 71	431 75	33,117 92
9,176	798 37	427 25	34,454 65
9,177 75	927 87	421 75	34,081 97
9,183 25		396 25	29,328 44
9,183 25	607 87	359 75	16,570 23
9,183 25	765 37	354 75	14,022 43
9,183 25	890 37	388 25	12,517 47

A TABLE

DATE.	Other Bank Notes and Checks on hand.	Specie.	Capital Stock.
1839, October 31,	4,165	71,021 59	172,305
November 30,	1,275	80,141 48	183,655
December 31,	250	86,101 67	183.655
1840, January 31,	475	86,502 57	185,037
February 29,	235	88,897 59	209,777
March 31,		90,377 01	214,769 50
April 30,		92,417 63	214,769 50
May 30,		92,255 63	214,769 50
June 30,		92,599 61	215,554 50
July 31,		93,432 83	215,933 50
August 31,		93 070 95	215,933 50
September 30,		92,720 25	215,933 50
October 31.		93 688 18	215,933 50
November 30,	22,152 05	93,761 73	215,933 50
December 31,		96,355 35	215,933 50
1841, January 30,		97,785 40	216,669 93
February 27,		97,776 03	216,669 93
March 31,		98,829 33	216,669 93
April 30,		99,473 01	216,669 93
May 31,		100,132 23	216,669 93
June 30,		100,114 53	216,669 93
July 31,		100,150 81	219.786 93
August 31,		101,207 43	219,786 93
September 30,		101, [illegible] 2[illegible]	219,786 93

Continued.

Circulation.	Individual Deposites.	Discounts, Exchange, Interest, &c.	Due to Banks.
115,835	4,688 60	12,088	43,167 23
103,460	9,924 94	12,266 61	46,206 99
106,574	6,316 33	5,721 46	41,935 24
135,681	11,245 20	6,348 16	31,571 19
161,483	11,013 58	4,722 78	8,669 71
189,034	6,447 76	11,205 32	
208,675	11,582 73	12,850 00	
199,304	22,212 28	15,300 55	
191,193	8,129 08	7,184 43	27,393 44
180,573	15,249 14	9,039 90	51,338 74
194,297	7,335 01	13,179 14	40,544 91
201,973	7,689 26	15,325 21	30,642 53
204,316	8,198 42	16,757 09	21,589 77
211,831	6,478 78	18,621 64	12,268 27
205,960	10,631 43	12,743 46	23,469 29
204,902	12,557 82	14,344 71	29,030 67
218,371	9,896 02	16,800 59	2,303 00
205,558	22,533 60	17,913 35	5,140 96
206,030	17,372 52	19,352 67	18,343 23
205,057	8,282 24	21,227 60	22 788 00
203,556	4,744 64	16,697 94	28,065 59
206,854	5,502 23	20,590 25	17,656 80
205,191	3,067 09	22,456 56	23,891 26
187,929	7,301 71	23,995 56	24,898 46

Taken from the Statements furnished by the Cashier of this Branch.

JOS. W. HORTON, *Cashier.*

A table exhibiting the state of the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, at

DATE.	Discounted Notes.	Domestic Bills.	Bills & Notes in suit.	Real Estate.
1840, March 25,	48,335			
April 22,	90,832 19			
May 31,	131,168 96			
June 30,	150,633 96			
July 31,	183,539 91			
August 31,	197,532 37	1,200 00		
September 30,	196,949 60	1,200 00		
October 31,	206,359 60	1,200 00	1,480	
November 30,	212,501 83	2,700 00	3,855	
December 31,	228,510 87	2,700 00	2,855	
1841, January 31,	221,110 92	3,700 00	7,690	
February 27,	235,503 87	6,050 00	8,940	
March 31,	240,683 27	5,350 00	9,470	
April 30,	240,240 27	3,850 00	11,675	
May 31,	239,980 96	3,850 00	14,725	
June 30,	236,983 11	3,850 00	20,020	
July 31,	248,780 52	3,500 00	21,084 97	
August 31,	237,490 52	3,500 00	30,133 97	1,500
September 30,	246,166 27	3,100 00	30,418 97	1,500

Sparta, at the end of each month, from the first day of October, 1839.

Expense Account.	Due from Banks.	Other Bank Notes and Ch'ks on hand.
551 50	155,989 03	19,275
1,402 38	128,066 41	26,020
2,397 93	126,941 52	2,939
2,585 20	94,674 73	12,530
210 82	70,742 58	7,402
385 14	23,121 17	30,886
385 14	24,351 28	26,541
697 64	22,535 19	11,951 93
875 44	14,973 19	7,853 06
1,039 16	12,535 71	7,005 67
168 84	12,213 29	2,255 90
594 16		3,920 98
767 48	2,145 24	3,423 86
967 29	2,863 47	4,095 76
1,128 61		6,544 46
1,288 93		10,090 59
173 84	3,496 54	411
354 41		6,148
577 83	3,283 77	3,444

A TABLE

DATE.	Specie.	Capital Stock.	Circulation.
1840, March 25,	6,217 25	209,777	18,790
April 22,	8,812 19	214,769 50	36,305
May 31,	9,900 06	214,769 50	50,850
June 30,	10,515 29	215,554 50	48,125
July 31,	13,704 21	215,933 50	56,050
August 31,	13,994 35	215,933 50	42,965
September 30,	14,521 08	215,933 50	37,915
October 31,	16,102 17	215,933 50	33,665
November 30,	15,943 51	215,933 50	31,035
December 31,	16,729 77	215,933 50	42,900
1841, January 31,	19,380 71	216,669 93	46,360
February 27,	22,233 07	216,669 93	50,925
March 31,	23,954 83	216,669 93	61,340
April 30,	26,885 12	216,669 93	65,930
May 31,	28,546 80	216,669 93	62,580
June 30,	30,446 10	216,669 93	69,880
July 31,	31,393 64	219,781 93	84,166
August 31,	31,717 2[illegible]	219,781 93	75,660
September 30,	32,162 52	219,781 93	88,685

—Continued.

Individual Deposites.	Discounts, Interest, Exchange, &c.	Due to Banks.
406 31	1,400 47	
848 62	3,570 10	
963 45	3,764 52	
2,941 61	4,274 13	
1,758 93	1,424 09	433
2,357 45	3,861 75	2,001 33
3,402 70	5,544 90	1,152
2,535 55	6,994 53	1,188
2,311 44	8,133 11	1,389
1,887 04	9,143 64	1,512
869 30	1,200 09	1,420 34
5,035 83	2,310 01	2,301 31
3,166 82	4,210 64	407 29
1,951 52	5,603 67	421 79
1,678 35	6,718 40	7,129 15
1,109 99	7,564 99	7,453 82
2,958 53	1,558 20	374 85
5,232 55	2,501 57	7,675 13
6,525 31	4,642 13	1,018 99

Taken from the Statements furnished by the Cashier of this Branch.

JOS. W. HORTON, *Cashier.*

A table exhibiting the state of the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, at

DATE.	Discounted Notes.	Domestic Bills.	State Bonds.
1839, October 31,	250,193 40	22,700 00	
November 30,	248,015 53	11,200 00	
December 30,	241,462 53	59,951 00	
1840, January 31,	238,233 13	65,951 38	
February 29,	265,696 13	62,376 63	
March 31,	303,950 31	43,814 48	
April 30,	302,240 63	41,170 75	
May 30,	304,923 63	38,605 75	
June 30,	318,997 48	38,010 44	3,000
July 31,	357,648 54	36,411 19	3,000
August 31,	321,253 97	29,707 69	53,000
September 30,	326,229 72	29,709 44	53,000
October 31,	334,527 53	29,709 44	53,000
November 30,	355,499 82	29,809 44	3,000
December 31,	371,783 51	36,211 19	3,000
1841, January 30,	370,992 29	35,832 07	3,000
February 27,	372,781 01	35,832 07	3,000
March 31,	404,993 20	27,832 07	3,000
April 30,	413,291 82	22,509 94	3,000
May 31,	412,706 82	18,911 69	3,000
June 30,	420,924 62	22,911 69	3,000
July 31,	392,289 93	21,309 94	83,000
September 30,	377,178 07	21,309 94	83,000

Athens, at the end of each month, from the first day of October, 1839.

Suspended Debt.	Real Estate.	Interest Account.	Expense Account.	Due from Banks.
	2,998 80	962 82	1,853 63	92,490 55
	6,000	957 49	2,204 38	61,586 24
	6,000	953 75	2,258 75	13,346 92
	6,000	823 53	437 25	5,926 92
	6,500	817 97	788 25	6,893 22
402	6,500	810 32	971 58	2,174 21
402	7,000	2,093 28	1,397 26	954 89
402	7,368	2,088 14	1,685 09	3,434 82
402	9,331 90	2,078 66	1,915 58	3,434 82
402	9,331 90	363 55	1,017 71	3,434 82
402	9,432 05	331 77	588 10	3,434 82
402	9,582 05	323 50	728 09	
402	9,916 75	1,077 63	842 66	12,925 00
402	10,309 05		1,339 87	50,516 94
402	10,684 05	164 23	1,154 94	37,971 17
402	10,684 05	731 34	1 50	33,408 45
402	10,684 05	725 74	361 48	27,633 43
402	11,003 74	724 26	694 30	20,980 01
402	11,172 93	1,382 23	716 11	491 15
402	11,472 93	1,379 55	993 69	242 90
402	11,572 93	1,378 43	1,127 80	222 18
402	11,572 93	753 24	873 99	222 18
402	11,572 93	416 96	1,162 48	216 18

A TABLE

DATE.	Other Bank Notes & Ch'ks	Specie.	Capital Stock.
1839, October 31,	8,018	37,758 18	172,305
November 30,	39,441	38,259 06	172,305
December 30,	22,416	39,792 88	183,655
1840, January 31,	17,487	43,670 91	185,037
February 29,	47,007	49,040 24	237,642
March 31,	7,218	53,756 43	238,138
April 30,	17,407	56,094 36	243,805 91
May 30,	6,117	57,144 38	243,805 91
June 30,	8,710	58,695 30	244,607 31
July 31,	14,042 84	57,597 53	245,127 91
August, 31,	17,460 67	57,666 40	245,127 91
September 30,	6,774 84	58,984 10	245,127 91
October 31,	19,217	61,340 01	245,127 91
November 30,	2,742	62,530 71	245,127 91
December 31,	2,296	64,621 07	245,127 91
1841, January 30,	1,455 49	65,243 51	245,679 66
February 27,	2,080	65,409 90	245,679 66
March 31,	5,369	68,507 15	245 679 66
April 30,	8,512	70,892 33	245,679 66
May 31,	2,022	71,188 11	245,679 66
June 30,	5,270	73,920 54	245,679 66
July 31,	12,903	76,844 76	245,679 66
September 31.	11,147	78,221 69	249,224 66

A TABLE

DATE.	Specie.	Capital Stock.	Circulation.
1839, October 31,	31,232 14	172,305	76,392
November 30,	31,513 27	183,655	58,061
December 31,	30,854 22	183,655	56,996
1840, January 31,	30,349 12	185,037	48,366
February 29,	30,314 96	209,777	54,852
March 31,	28,516 99	214,769 50	77,306
April 30,	28,354 51	214,769 50	92,243
May 30,	28,191 74	214,769 50	96,421
June 30,	29,227 87	215,554 50	87,359
July 31,	29,059 71	215,933 50	102,919
August 31,	29,959 67	215,933 50	100,292
September 30,	29,842 32	215,933 50	109,051
October 31,	28,566 11	215,933 50	80,522
November 30,	28,581 38	215,933 50	80,508
December 31,	28,448 83	215,933 50	97,787
1841, January 31,	28,457 18	216,669 93	118,957
February 27,	27,584 04	216,669 93	105,900
March 31,	28,246 87	216,669 93	122,922
April 30,	28,116 12	216,669 93	131,875
May 31,	28,033 78	216,669 93	139,712
June 30,	28,727 52	216,669 93	134,223
July 31,	28,057 68	219,786 93	143,556
August 31,	28,140 15	219,786 93	155,691
September 30,	28,107 58	219,786 93	141,230

—Continued.

Circulation.	Individual Depositors.	Discounts received, Int'st, Exchange &c Profit & Loss.	Due to Banks.	Public Officers.
113,456	124,014 30	6,628 34	60	
112,753	12,837 39	8,345 55	101,363 08	
69,901	23,465 09	11,913 72	79,247 40	
69,335	35,489 63	2,776 93	86,293 56	
89,312	5,914 58	4,383 11	102,269 75	
93,669	29,341 32	8,613 91	50,007 10	
119,862	30,251 43	10,901 84	40,672 99	
108,541	15,237 72	11,933 32	42,250 86	
122,320	10,930 74	14,061 55	51,035 98	
148,328	21,161 60	2,831 06	65,437 96	
167,138	13,448 79	14,581 29	50,981 39	
167,453	9,068 68	18,359 91	43,919 29	
170,178	15,262 27	19,759 13	73,203 76	
183,680	21,222 90	12,934 47	50,764 24	2,420 31
184,937	21,983 04	16,465 90	57,886 85	2,271 71
182,502	14,608 89	6,260 70	70,323 29	2,376 16
180,275	15,346 81	7,858 96	67,423 09	2,326 16
184,933	30,944 77	11,869 17	67,736 03	2,343 10
181,522	25,109 61	15,736 42	62,833 65	2,489 17
180,813	14,298 71	16,969 57	64,558 75	
176,755	33,082 03	18,744 28	65,412 72	
176,675	46,483 56	25,480 89	102,796 36	1,056 50
187,451	14,228 89	27,869 72	101,682 73	4,170 25

Taken from the Statements furnished by the Cashier of this Branch.

JOS. W. HORTON, Cashier.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Tennessee, to the twenty-fourth General Assembly of the State.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In conformity with the provisions of the 6th section of "An act to provide for the electing a Comptroller of the Treasury and to prescribe his duties," I have the honor to state that within the two years from the first Monday of October, 1839, to the first Monday of October, 1841, there has been paid into the Treasury five hundred and forty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents, viz:

Ordinary Revenue:

By County Court Clerks,			
Circuit " "		24,793 34	
Chancery " "		2,772 95	
Supreme " "		4,075 85	
Sheriffs,		125,617 95	248,242 72

Miscellaneous or Extraordinary Receipts—viz:

Lagrange and Memphis Rail Road interest refunded,	105	
Life and Trust Co. bonus of 1839,	750	
Yeatman, Woods & Co. banking privileges, 1839,	500	
Marine and Fire Co. bonus, 1839,	750	
Planters Bank, Bonus, 1839,	10,000	
Planters Bank, interest on U. S. deposites to 1st January, 1840,	9,116 61	
Union Bank, interest on U. S. deposites to 1st January, 1840,	10,610	
Memphis Bank, interest on U. S. deposites to 1st January, 1840,	518 20	
Memphis Bank, bonus of 1838,	3,000	
Memphis Bank, bonus of 1839,	3,000	
Bank of Tennessee, dividend of 1840, for Common School distribution,	100,000	
Bank of Tennessee, dividend of 1840, for Academies,	18,000	
Planters Bank, bonus of 1840,	10,000	

Marine and Fire Co. bonus, 1840,	750		
Life and Trust Co. bonus, 1840,	750		
Yeatman, Woods & Co. banking privileges, 1840,	500		
Memphis Bank, bonus, 1840,	3,000		
Wm. Fennell, Hiwassee purchaser,	304 45		
James Johnston, " "	231 25		
Eli Cleveland, " "	28 24		
Insurance and Trust Co. bonus of 1840,	250		
Bank of Tennessee, dividend of 1841 for Common School distribution,	100,000		
Bank of Tennessee, dividend of 1841 for Academies,	18,000		——290,163 75
Penitentiary,	5,333 32	——	5,333 32
Total amount received,			$543,739 79
Balance in the Treasury at last report,			116,599 43
			$660,339 22

Within the same period the disbursements have been four hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, viz:

Legislative Expense. - - - - - -				64,831 60
Judicial, viz: Supreme Court,	10,604			
Chancery, "	11,500			
Circuit, "	40,351 44			
Attorneys, "	5,212 48	——	———	67,667 92
Executive, - - - - - - -				14,299 47
Costs of criminal prosecutions, - - - - -				50,529 27
Penitentiary, - - - - - - - -				6,495 35
Public Printing, - - - - - - - -				9,420 83
Wolf scalps, - - - - - - - -				1,266
Meigs' Reports, - - - - - - - -				2,109 75
Humphreys' Reports, - - - - - - -				46 07
Tax aggregates, - - - - - - -				1,672
Lunatic Hospital, - - - - - - -				6,600
Public Arms, - - - - - - - -				729
County Commissioners, - - - - - -				5
Internal Improvements, - - - - - -				1,722 62
Geology, - - - - - - - -				1,208 32
School Fund, - - - - - - - -				191,576 82
Academy Fund, - - - - - - -				24,240
Sinking Fund, - - - - - - - -				20,244 8[illegible]
Electors of President and Vice President, - - -				628 4[illegible]
Enumeration of 1841, - - - - - -				2,454 1[illegible]
Miscellaneous, viz:				
Annuity of 1839 to Daniel Fox,		40 00		

Winston & Moore, for apprehending a fugitive,		200	
R. G. Scoggin,	do.	309 50	
Geo. W. Latimer,	do.	200	
Jno. W. Fowler,	do.	196	
A. L. Crossman,	do.	500	
T. B. Ragsdale,	do.	500	
James Miller,	do.	200	
Jno. W. Breazeale, special printing,		4 50	
Jas. H. Graves, running county lines,		6 75	
Henry Stephens, Hiwassee purchaser,		104 35	
Holman & Hollingsworth, attorneys in suit for Treasurer,		25	
Eichbaum & Barnard, for binding old Acts and Journals,		367 50	
R. B. Jones, tax refunded,		23 70	
Daniel Fox, annuity for 1840,		40	
R. H Campbell, apprehending a fugitive,		200	
Eichbaum & Barnard, binding Acts and Journals,		103 75	——3,021 05
			$470,748 75
Which being taben from the amount received,			660,339 22
Leaves at this day a balance in the Treasury of			$189,590 47
The whole amount of warrants issued and receivable into the Treasury,			$546,556 78
Of which there has been received,			536,243 21
Leaving amount not yet received,			$11,313 56
The whole amount of warrants issued and payable out of the Treasury,			$496,021 67
Of which the Treasurer has paid			468,722 80
Leaving unpaid and outstanding against the Treasury,			$27,298 87

That portion of the receipts into the Treasury which may properly be designated *Ordinary Revenue* is collected by the Clerks of the different Courts and Sheriffs. Clerks of the County Courts are charged with the collection of a tax on merchants, grocers, jewellers, pedlars, showmen, and others who exercise privileges for which license is given. Clerks of the Circuit, Chancery and Supreme Courts collect fines, forfeitures, and a tax on each suit determined in their respective Courts. Sheriffs collect the tax on lands, town lots, slaves, pleasure carriages, white polls, and the tax on money employed in the purchase of bills, bonds, or notes at a rate of discount greater than six per cent.

Miscellaneous or Extraordinary Receipts are such as accrue from irregular sources, or which, when collected, are transferred to other uses than the ordinary support of Government.

The sum of $105 stated to have been received from the La Grange and Memphis Rail Road Co. was so much refunded by them on account of interest previously paid out of the Treasury on bonds issued for the benefit of that Company.

The bonus received from the Planters and Memphis Banks, and from the different Insurance Companies, is paid as annual tax on their corporation privileges, and together with the 100,000 dollars set apart by the Bank of Tennessee, and the $200.000 in lieu of the tax on School Lands, constitutes the fund annually distributed for the support of Common Schools.

The two items of $500 each, received from Yeatman, Woods & Co. was for a banking privilege enjoyed by them under a general law which expired by limitation on the first day of the present year.

The amount received from the Union, Planters and Memphis Banks on account of United States surplus deposites, are for interest on the portion of that fund which remained in those Banks on the 1st day of January, 1840.

The sum stated to have been received from Hiwassee purchasers were found to be due, and were audited under the general provisions of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

The Bank of Tennessee has annually, as provided for in the charter, set apart $18,000 to be distributed equally amongst the several county academies. This sum passes through the Treasury and amounts to about $240 per annum to each academy. Some of the Academies have drawn the whole amount to which they are entitled; some have drawn a portion only, and a few have yet omitted to apply for any portion of it. Such of them as have drawn none have now standing to their credit the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars each.

The amount received from the Penitentiary has been paid by the keeper under the provisions of the act of last session, directing that the surplus profits as they accrue from the labor of the convicts, shall be paid into the Treasury; and as the condition of that establishment has now assumed its permanent character, and promises certain profits annually, the receipts from that source may hereafter be classed with the items of ordinary revenue.

The disbursements from the Treasury have been made as stated in the lists of accounts. *Legislative Expense* includes the whole appropriation required for the pay of members, together with every incidental charge of the last session.

Judicial includes the salaries of the different Judges and Attorneys General of all the Courts.

Executive Expenses are for salaries of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, and for stationery used in their respective offices, and for postage on public letters.

Costs of Criminal Prosecutions are paid out of the Treasury in all cases above the grade of petit larceny where the defendant is acquitted, or insolvent when convicted. This item, as will be seen, constitutes a heavy charge on the revenue.

Penitentiary is exclusively for pay to the officers and guard employed in transporting convicts from the place of conviction to the public prison.

Wolf Scalps is a premium of three dollars for the killing of each wolf over four months old, and of two dollars for each wolf under four months old, in any county in the State.

Public Printing is for publishing and distributing the acts and journals of the last session.

Meigs' and Humphreys' Reports—For expense in reporting and publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court by the Attorney General, as required by the act of 1831.

Tax Aggregates—A fee of seventy-five cents for each civil district in a county is paid to the Clerk of the County Court for furnishing the Comptroller's office with an aggregate of the public property and polls subject to payment of public tax.

Lunatic Asylum.—This expenditure is from an appropriation of $4,500 made at the last session for the general purposes of the Hospital and for additional salaries of agents and officers.

Public Arms.—Charge for transporting arms from Nashville to Jackson, and for storage at Jackson and Knoxville.

County Commissioners.—Fees paid to two Commissioners in Carter County for services rendered in settling with the clerk of the county court for 1839.

Internal Improvement.—This sum is entirely composed of interest paid at the Treasury on bonds issued for the benefit of the Lagrange and Memphis Rail Road Co., no part of which has been refunded by them as required by law.

Geology.—Salary paid to G. Troost.

School Fund and Academy Fund.—Distributive proportions paid to the respective counties as called for out of the fund specified in explanation of receipts into the Treasury.

Sinking Fund is composed of interest paid into the Treasury by the Union, Planters and Memphis Banks on such portion of the United States surplus deposites as was held by these Banks on the 1st January, 1840, and which interest has been transferred from the Treasury to the Bank of Tennessee to constitute a part of the sinking fund of that Bank.

Electors of President and Vice President.—Compensation paid to Electors who convened at Nashville in December, 1840.

Enumeration of 1841.—Compensation to county agents who are appointed by the county courts respectively, and who have taken an enumeration of the free white male inhabitants, as provided for by an act of the last session of the General Assembly.

The difficulty of enforcing collections of revenue where there is an unwillingness to pay punctually the public dues, makes it desirable to have some modification of the statutes on that subject. In many instances evasions occur from the want of specific direction as to the person or public officer to whom is assigned the duty of enforcing penalties or instituting prosecutions for violations of the revenue laws.

From some defect which deserves to be corrected, the law on the subject of reporting lands for the non-payment of taxes is wholly inoperative, and in some of the counties west of Tennessee river the annual loss to the State and to the respective county treasuries is from that cause alone quite considerable.

The revenue derived from the tax on property and polls still remains with very little variation, notwithstanding the continued downward tendency of estimates on the value of taxable estate. Whilst the settlements, as they are now daily made with the clerks of the county courts for the revenue of the current year, exhibit deficiencies in the important item of receipts from merchants below what could have been anticipated two years ago. The falling off had then been so great for the two preceding years, that we ventured to hope that it had reached its lowest point; and in order that a comparative view may be had of different periods, I have placed in the last columns of the annexed table the revenues of clerks and sheriffs as settled in the year 1837, when the taxes on merchants' license were more productive than at any other period.

The annexed tabular statement exhibits separately the quality and value of each description of taxable property and the number of polls for the year 1840; the amount of taxes paid by the sheriffs and clerks; the average value of land and taxable slaves; and finally, the entire estimate for the whole State in one view. It would have been more satisfactory had the statistics been prepared for the returns of the present year, but these are yet deficient, and, so far as they have been made, vary so little from those of 1840, that the plan adopted was deemed the most likely to be of public value.

Respectfully submited,

DANIEL GRAHAM,

Comptroller of the Treasury.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn. 6th Oct. 1841.

REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY OF TENNESSEE,

TO THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE.

A Tabular Statement of the Taxable Property, &c. within the State of

EAST TENNESSEE. COUNTIES.	Acres of Land.	VALUE.	Town Lots.	VALUE.
Anderson,	317,4 \	332,661	56	39,118
Bledsoe,	306,65	449,773	52	16,230
Blount,	431,182	914,142	184	55,241
Bradley,	56,194	255,571	293	74,733
Campbell,	433,864	348,254	48	6,518
Carter,				
Claiborne,	198,524	585,758	39	34,200
Cocke,	250,855	537,404	68	21,465
Grainger,	212,598	763,017	51	15,615
Greene,	382,980	1,39 ,100	93	75,845
Hamilton,	132,442	504,959	321	108,764
Hawkins,	347,114	1,064,921	108	51,275
Jefferson,	227,539	1,129,841	235	53,772
Johnson,	198,296	216,445	39	12,654
Knox,	287,364	1,318.121	210	337,909
M'Minn,	247,973	1,020.270	223	113,807
Marion,	403,.99	426,363	83	14,780
Meigs,	100,392	370,' 11	104	16,644
Monroe,	259,762	1,872,565	161	48,236
Morgan,	450,034	126,067	9	2,105
Polk,	36,104	163,053	48	2,755
Rhea,	186,720	315,637	71	7,840
Roane,	268,547	916,979	82	44,280
Sevier,	332,548	330,136	44	11,955
Sullivan,	255,627	1,010.429	423	68,461
Washington,	203,848	1,110,043	126	82,265
	6,540,371	16,477,320	3,171	1,318,467

Tennessee, for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty.

Slaves. 12 to 50	Value.	Pleasure Carriages.	Value.
201	87,355	1	250
250	148,925	1	200
424	198,051	3	800
172	83,687	10	950
112	56,650	2	200
285	139,850		
282	122,100		
433	196,875	5	820
483	202,880	4	1305
202	104,325	8	1540
657	302,500	4	900
536	250,355	19	2928
79	27,900		
887	382,377	38	13255
566	278,500	12	2650
180	95,500	2	300
126	62,850		
388	163,352	3	700
38	16,650	2	150
100	44,950	1	200
165	80,000	2	400
556	269,663	7	1485
179	82,550	3	300
517	218,890	4	1100
449	199,090	9	1800
8,267	3,815,825	140	30,333

STATEMENT

EAST TENNESSEE. COUNTIES.	White Polls. 21 to 50.	Nett Revenue of Sheriffs.	Nett Revenue of Clerks.
Anderson,	687	282 76	263 59
Bledsoe,	591	358 43	336 62
Blount,	1401	695 32	447 31
Bradley,	756	273 40	294 60
Campbell,	675	272 92	362 19
Carter,		353 25	
Claiborne,	1111	487 95	521 66
Cocke,	750	410 90	234 86
Grainger,	1181	602 19	409 21
Greene,	1982	1003 19	811 88
Hamilton,	855	438 82	409 80
Hawkins,	1728	873 08	565 23
Jefferson,	1329	835	537 69
Johnson,	333	157 40	28 19
Knox,	1818	1154 62	2033 54
M'Minn,	1372	827 35	637 83
Marion,	639	329 78	297 31
Meigs,	528	277 93	307 91
Monroe,	1340	766 50	638 77
Morgan,	292	103 90	113 77
Polk,	328	146 07	21
Rhea,	450	253 67	207 71
Roane,	1126	706 32	499 55
Sevier,	718	333 26	347 16
Sullivan,	1268	727 66	672 55
Washington,	1341	812 37	648 97
	24,599	13,484 04	11,764 10

--Continued.

Average value Land pur Acre.	Average value of Slaves.	Nett Revenue of Sheriffs, 1837.	Nett Revenue of Clerks. 1837.
1 04	43	253 50	381 43
1 47	595	275 32	577 92
2 12	467	627 75	872 81
4 54	486	112 92	469 70
80	506	226 66	377 27
		300 08	24 37
2 94	490	398	800 94
2 14	431	375 34	424 31
3 58	454	368	556 81
3 64	413	911 16	1308 21
3 81	538	181 07	938 15
3 06	460	817 88	1162 22
5	465	752 60	1126 90
1 09	353	138 06	118 59
4 58	431	1100 56	2644 50
4 11	492	805 67	1006 47
1 04	530		323 54
3 69	499	216	356 97
3 35	421	675 33	1218 30
28	438	45 62	136 26
4 51	449		
1 14	484	238 64	443 62
3 41	485	679 86	976 15
99	461	332 13	457 18
3 95	423	697 96	1179 63
5 49	443	789 82	971 23
2 53	461	11,524 95	18,853 58

A tabular statement of the taxable property, &c. within the State of

MIDDLE TENNESSEE. COUNTIES OF	Acres of Land.	Value.	Town Lots.
Bedford,	259,369	1,974,771	168
Cannon,	167,833	462,410	60
Coffee,	344,667	723,011	89
Davidson,	399,189	4,337,936	913
De Kalb,	204,731	335,355	143
Dickson,	260,063	533,553	71
Fentress,	287,179	184,031	49
Franklin,	240,985	1,048,605	122
Giles,	302,326	1,991,850	337
Hardin,	81,584	330,297	86
Hickman,	196,310	472,439	94
Humphreys,	300,000	493,231	101
Jackson,	407,307	793,877	185
Lawrence,	37,225	274,465	64
Lincoln,	348,833	1,907,258	155
Marshall,	210,203	1,492,816	160
Maury,	388,006	3,529,212	422
Montgomery,	434,007	1,529,446	219
Overton,			
Robertson,	293,676	1,097,411	89
Rutherford,	329,828	2,974,412	199
Smith,	330,385	1,482,326	204
Stewart,	287,477	558,623	94
Sumner,	349,513	2,395,998	271
Van Buren,	79,885	92,700	
Warren,	412,534	728,152	69
Wayne,	36,718	269,836	59
White,	361,239	686,874	73
Williamson,	347,742	3,380,389	277
Wilson,	356,202	2,417,093	170
Totals,	8,055,018	38,594,377	4,953

State of Tennessee, for the year one thousand eight hundred and for'y.

value.	Slaves, 12 to 50,	Value.	Pleasure Carriages	Value.
87,831	1,978	1,124,425	30	5,535
33,672	269	144,323	1	100
20,291	493	241,592	3	630
2,718,521	5,156	2,730,164	170	50,307
25,266	196	104,150	1	37
19,429	665	379,500		
3,683	41	20,000		
87,335	1,301	723,325	23	7,150
228,540	2,793	1,683,100	11	5,200
22,575	341	155,125	3	532
11,050	607	333,400	4	800
13,250	295	171,100		
23,038	588	259,100	2	580
22,575	309	199,150	11	1,230
131,225	1,763	1,007,600	30	7,375
42,444	1,347	791,000	9	2,150
506,364	4,893	2,853,040	94	33,431
244,860	2,979	1,597,692	53	16,153
47,985	1,775	960,257	14	4,175
211,238	4,030	2,302,006	62	22,250
47,591	1,957	1,100,593	4	1,375
29,990	808	447,630	2	350
265,519	3,220	1,794,680	47	14,421
	39	17,500	2	65
70,250	573	317,000	5	1,400
15,180	241	106,620	3	760
30,773	427	205,122	8	850
315,425	4,878	2,708,690	82	23,210
156,489	2,737	1,600,679	10	3,225
5,432,844	46,655	25,999,70.	681	204,621

STATEMENT

MIDDLE TENNESSEE. COUNTIES OF	White Polls. 21 to 50.	Nett Revenue of Sheriffs.	Nett Revenue of Clerks.
Bedford,	2026	1739 25	978 53
Cannon,	783	388 50	202 23
Coffee,	943	599	183 16
Davidson,	2324	4741 83	2528 84
De Kalb,	658	296 11	285 57
Dickson,	605	509 26	482 91
Fentress,	436	145 20	175 55
Franklin,	1080	1004 24	663 38
Giles,	1758	2082 67	1451 62
Hardin,	889	354 29	326 59
Hickman,	871	489 79	374 60
Humphreys,	497	275 65	694 25
Jackson,	1389	673 99	293 12
Lawrence,	743	320 92	260 44
Lincoln,	2175	1691	1418 41
Marshall,	1450	1268 63	873 95
Maury,	2199	3544 18	2202 50
Montgomery,	1324	1731 79	1675 50
Overton,		452 89	506 47
Robertson,	1346	1149 56	552 06
Rutherford,	2006	2859 84	1808 23
Smith,	2185	1493 70	1157 13
Stewart,	823	592 67	660 32
Sumner,	1813	2314 22	1808 52
Van Buren,	203	77 27	2 50
Warren,	1033	650 45	99 64
Wayne,	892	294 46	154 22
White,	1022	554 18	311 75
Williamson,	2067	3282 39	1799 37
Wilson,	2432	2247 71	1361 99
Totals,	38,002	37,883 76	25,065 15

—Continued.

Avrg val. of land pr acre	Avr'g value of Slaves.	Nett Revenue of Sheriffs, 1737.	Nett Revenu of Clerks, 1837.
7 61	568	1528 75	2237 42
2 75	518	491 14	733 24
2 09	486	295 50	5 1 82
10 87	530	4824 93	13,883 52
1 63	531		
2 05	570	549 69	626 25
94	509	152	104 09
3 35	556	1113	1145 65
6 58	604	2281 81	3057 87
4 16	487	370 34	842 98
2 40	557	425 38	574 75
1 66	600	258 24	413 27
1 94	520	553 80	684 47
7 37	615	268 13	771 06
5 46	588	1554 19	2202 78
7 10	587	1147 59	911 50
9 09	584	3442 89	4249 52
3 52	539	1927	2220 20
		400	696 26
3 73	540	1102 39	735 83
9 04	571	2933 92	3194 52
4 48	555	1462 50	1837 68
1 95	556	606 65	917 75
6 85	557	2300	2546 01
1 16	450		
1 76	553		1275 29
7 34	441	271 35	532 89
1 81	480	578 57	1048 48
9 74	555	3300 72	3810 02
6 78	584	2171 90	2093 16
4 84	558	36,215 38	53,878 28

A Tabular Statement of the Taxable Property, &c. within the State of

WEST TENNESSEE. COUNTIES.	Acres of Land.	Value.	Town Lots.	Value.
Benton,	39,763	118,474	72	8,681
Carrol,	203,772	667,157	150	52,941
Dyer,	295,550	675,057	74	19,010
Fayette,	339,992	2,174,119	448	317,812
Gibson,	319,349	965,892	139	46,431
Hardeman,	176,607	1,040,687	183	87,252
Henderson,	117,349	454,796	131	40,945
Henry,	213,348	961,510	133	85,689
Haywood,		401,763		116,880
Lauderdale,	258,893	715,720	432	58,514
M'Nairy,	39,479	126,335	86	24,080
Madison,	303,655	1,414,893	307	319,750
Obion,	353,607	859,507	78	17,784
Perry,	126,678	359,755	95	12,198
Shelby,	376,684	2,002,157	631	627,780
Tipton,	236,164	1,212,318	476	19 ,932
Weakley,	226,443	546,476	88	23,890
West Tennessee,	3,656,233	15,726,616	3,576	2,071,486
Middle Tennessee,	8,055,018	38,504,377	4,953	5,432,841
East Tennessee,	6,540,371	16,477,3 0	3,171	1,318,467
Grand Total,	18,251,622	70,708,313	11,700	8,825,797

Tennessee, for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty.

Slaves. 12 to 50	Value.	Pleasure Carriages.	Value.
94	50,625		
932	499,635	7	1,450
418	203,950	2	350
5,066	2,873,688	119	30,735
1,218	628,610	10	1,875
2,522	1,459,969	57	13,905
867	460,700	9	2,025
1,541	835,380	32	8,145
	1,405,558		18.965
450	231,150	6	1,500
345	169,535	2	200
2,650	1,482,005	48	12,747
246	134,500	1	150
298	152,650		
3,106	1,501,781	71	17,575
1,363	819,691	29	6,125
671	348,800	6	1,075
21,817	13,258,227	399	116 800
46,555	25,999,708	684	204,621
8,267	3,815,825	140	30 333
76,639	43,073,760	1,223	351,754

STATEMENT

WEST TENNESSEE. COUNTIES.	White Polls. 21 to 50.	Nett Revenue of Sheriffs.	Nett Revenue of Clerks.
Benton,	464	140	112 86
Carroll,	1278	706 57	705 92
Dyer,	478	420	239 28
Fayette,	1489	2703 87	1948 08
Gibson,	1297	845 74	842 50
Hardeman,	1169	1350 29	770 03
Henderson,	1293	588 47	661 54
Henry,	1370	1052 33	1008 99
Haywood,	1037	1381 16	970 79
Lauderdale,	353	399 08	197 59
M'Nairy,	1005	267 59	245 98
Madison,	1235	1679 47	1141 96
Obion,	557	382 56	227 54
Perry,	829	346 93	329 70
Shelby,	1158	1942 83	919 06
Tipton,	648	1023 98	1137 94
Weakley,	983	578 13	223 65
West Tennessee,	16,643	15,807 99	11,681 41
Middle Tennessee,	38,002	37,883 76	25,065 15
East Tennessee,	24,599	13,484 04	11,764 10
Grand Total,	79,244	67,175 79	48,510 66

—Continued.

Average value of Land per Acre.	Average value of Slaves.	Nett Revenue of Sheriffs, 1837.	Nett Revenue of Clerks, 1837.
2 98	538	148 12	293 63
3 22	535	758 86	931 50
2 26	487	439 38	327 20
6 56	566	2778 87	3538 35
2 47	503	827 20	1234 30
5 89	586	1392 41	1340 16
3 87	531	642 43	1025 48
4 50	542	1074 50	1706 10
		1529 94	1861 23
2 83	513	353	187 45
3 14	491	261 29	21 20
4 53	555	1820 47	2525 48
2 43	546	483 26	485 42
2 84	512	298	657 66
5 31	483	1584	1800 14
5 13	601	1154 56	1053 86
2 24	520	564 34	774 40
4 19	541	16,110 63	19,763 56
4 84	558	36,215 38	53,878 28
2 53	461	11,524 95	18,853 58
3 84	543	63,850 96	92,495 42

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In performing a duty enjoined by the provisions of the ninth section of an act passed on the 25th of January, 1840, entitled "an act more effectually to provide for the collection of the public revenue from delinquent officers, I have the honor to submit the annexed list of collecting officers, with the sums due from each, (so far as ascertained,) for 1840, and the preceding years.

The list exhibts an extent of delinquency much to be regretted, and will doubtless attract the serious attention of the Legislature.

A record of the correspondence with the attorneys of the several judicial circuits, who have that portion of the public interest in charge, is submitted, to be used as the General Assembly may direct, and it is believed that the facts and circumstances disclosed in the communications of the attorneys will greatly assist in developing the causes of defalcation or delay.

IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Greene,	M. G. Fellers, sheriff, for 1839,	$1,064 57
Washington,	The clerk of the circuit court, from the 1st of October, 1835, to March 1836,	
	John Bricker, sheriff, for 1839,	875 66
Carter,	A. M. Carter, clerk of the circuit court, from 1st October, 1835, to March, 1836,	
	M. N. Folsom, clerk of the county court, 1837,	
	M. N. Folsom, clerk of the county court, 1838,	
	M. N. Folsom, clerk of the county court, 1839, and to the first of May, 1840,	223 79
	Abraham Tipton, sheriff, for 1839,	365 80
Johnson,	R. C. White, clerk of the county court, 1839,	59 60
	Reuben Miller, sheriff, for 1839,	167 45
	R. C. White, clerk of the county court, from September, 1839, to 6th of April, 1840,	7 19
Sullivan,	County court clerk, from October, 1835, to March, 1836,	
Hawkins,	J. C. M'Carty, sheriff, for 1839,	914 04
	J. C. M'Carty, sheriff, for 1840,	928 80
	W. B. Mitchell, clerk of the circuit court, from the 1st of September, 1839, to 23d of March, 1840,	23 15

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Anderson,	Robert M'Kamy, sheriff, for 1840,	300 76
Morgan,	William C. Everett, collector, for 1835,	108 57
	A. F. Cromwell, circuit court clerk, 1837,	8 31
	" from September, 1837, to March, 1838,	
	Unknown, county court clerk, 1839,	
	Unknown, circuit court clerk, from the month of September, 1839, to March, 1840,	
Monroe,	E. H. Wear, circuit court clerk, from the month of September, 1839, to May, 1840,	27 12
Roane,	H. H. Wiley, county court clerk, 1839,	711 20

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Bledsoe,	Samuel L. Story, circuit court clerk, 1839,	
Marion,	William Jones, sheriff, in part, 1837,	157 08
	William Jones, do 1838,	305 75
	William Jones, do 1839,	334 36
Hamilton,	A. M. Rogers, do 1839,	251 05
	J. M. Anderson, do 1840,	466 82
Meigs,	William Kerr, county court clerk, for 1839,	401 45
	William M. Rogers, county court clerk, from September, 1839, to April, 1840,	233 97

IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
White,	I. A. Lane, county court clerk, from 1st of October, 1835, to March, 1836, a balance,	
	J. T. Bradley, sheriff, 1840,	589 55
Jackson,	I. S. Turner, county court clerk, 1st September, 1839, to the 7th April, 1840,	

IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Wilson,	Benjamin S. Mabry, sheriff, 1838,	2,342 83
	Same, do 1839,	2,383 67
Rutherford,	John R. Laughlin, county court clerk October, 1835. to March, 1836,	
	J. W. Jetton, chancery, court clerk. 1839,	
	G. S. Crockett, chancery court clerk. 1840,	
Cannon,	I. M. Brown, county court clerk. October, 1839, to April, 1840,	47 82
Bedford,	I. O. George, sheriff, 1840,	413 29
	Wm. D. Orr, county court clerk, October, 1839, to April, 1840,	

IN THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Williamson,	Thomas Hardeman, circuit court cl'k. October, 1835, to March, 1836,	
	John W. Allen, circuit court clerk, from September, 1839, to March, 1840,	
Sumner,	William Rice, Sheriff, for (a balance) 1840,	561 93
Davidson,	Smith Criddle, county court clerk, (balance,) 1839,	

IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Robertson,	William Shelly, county court clerk, From September, 1838, to March, 1839,	62 72
Montgomery,	A. Vance, county court clerk, from October, 1835, to March, 1836,	
	——— circuit court clerk, from October, 1835, to March, 1836,	
	Upton Orgain, Sheriff, 1838,	1,918 59
Dickson,	——— county court clerk, from October, 1835, to March, 1836,	
	——— chancery clerk, from October, 1835, to March, 1836,	
Stewart,	H. H. Gorin, county court clerk, 1839,	518 11
	H. H. Gorin, county court cl'k 1840.	552 13
Humphreys,	B. B. Spicer, Sheriff, 1840,	492 89

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT —*NONE.*

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Weakly,	Peleg Terrell, sheriff, 1835,	627 93
	Kinchen Williams, county court cl'k. 1839,	
Obion,	Joel S. Enloe, sheriff, 1835,	
	William S. S. Harris, county court clerk, 1838,	184 19
	William S. S. Harris, county court clerk, 1839,	188 73
	William S. S. Harris, county court clerk, 1840,	194 64
Dyer,	H. Clarke, sheriff, reported lands of 1839,	148 18
	Asa Fowlkes, Sheriff, 1840,	632 74
Gibson,	M. M'Laurine, sheriff, 1838,	1035 13
	M. M'Laurine, sheriff, 1839,	1037 40

IN THE TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Haywood,	B. Coleman, circuit court clerk, in 1839,	190 90
	B. Coleman, circuit court clerk, from the 1st September, 1839, to February, 1840,	90 00
	Mansfield Ware, Sheriff, 1835,	1026 00
	Littleton Joyner, county court clerk, 1837,	1780 00
Henderson,	S. M. Carson, sheriff, balance, 1835,	129 58
	E. H. Tarrant, circuit court clerk, 1835.	78 37

IN THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Shelby,	John K. Balch, sheriff, 1835,	
M'Nairy,	W. B. Terry, Sheriff, 1835,	216 35
	James Boyd, Sheriff, 1837,	277 96
	Benjamin Jones, county court clerk, 1836,	496 28
	Maclin Cross, county court clerk in part, 1838,	208 17
Tipton,	Samuel Glass, sheriff, 1838,	1343 48
	Same, do 1839,	1204 37
	Frederick R. Smith, county court clerk, 1838,	2046 06
	Frederick R. Smith, county court clerk, September, 1839, to April, 1840.	830 24
Hardeman,	A. G. Neilson, county court clerk, October, 1839, to April, 1840,	166 18
	E. R. Belcher, circuit court clerk, September, 1839, to March, 1840,	

IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Cocke,	A. Fine, sheriff, 1840,	410 90
Campbell,	Joseph Peterson, circuit court clerk, from September, 1839, to May, 1840.	46 87
Sevier,	O. H. P. Hill, county court clerk, 1840,	305 58
	——— county court clerk, 1st July to 1st September, 1839,	
	Ch. Cowan, sheriff, 1840,	333 26

IN THE THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Lincoln,	William C. Blake, sheriff, 1839,	1840 96
Coffee,	G. W. Richardson, circuit court cl'k, 1838,	
	D. M'Lean, county court clerk, September, 1839, to June, 1840,	56 12
Warren,	L. Ferrell,, sheriff, 1835,	597 93
	John Grove, sheriff, 1837,	574 00
	P. Henderson, circuit court clerk, October, 1834, to March, 1836.	
	William Armstrong, county court clerk, 1838,	1800 00
	Wm. Armstrong, county court clerk, 1839,	602 35
	Wm. Armstrong, county court clerk, 1st September, 1839, to December, 1840.	

IN THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Wayne,	S. J. Alexander sheriff, 1839,	333 13
	R. W. Alton, county court clerk, 1839,	
Hardin,	James Robinson, sheriff, 1835,	
	Alexander Nevill, sheriff, 1838,	383 00
	Same, do. 1839,	370 85
	Daniel Smith, sheriff, 1840,	373 91
Perry,	Madison Harris, sheriff, 1835,	
	Wm. Welch, sheriff, 1838,	344 00
	Same, do 1839,	355 95
	John West, county court clerk, in 1838,	35 10
Carroll,	George R. Hern, county court clerk, 1838,	932 61
	George R. Hern, county court clerk, 1839,	664 43
	A. J. Neely, sheriff, 1837,	758 86
	J. H. Gee, circuit court clerk from 1st September, 1839, to 20th January, 1840,	116 52
	J. M. Henderson, circuit court clerk from January to May, 1840,	26 19
Benton,	Thomas Jones, sheriff, 1840,	154 67

ASCERTAINED AMOUNTS DUE.

In the	First Circuit,	4,835 05
"	Second Circuit,	1,155 95
"	Third Circuit,	2,150 48
"	Fourth Circuit,	589 55
"	Fifth Circuit,	5,187 61
"	Sixth Circuit,	561 93
"	Seventh Circuit,	3,544 44
"	Eighth Circuit,	none.
"	Ninth Circuit,	4,054 91
"	Tenth Circuit,	3,294 85
"	Eleventh Circuit,	6,789 09
"	Twelfth Circuit,	1,096 61
"	Thirteenth Circuit,	6,121 35
"	Fourteenth Circuit,	4,849 32
Total amount,		$44,231 15

This sum, large as it is, does not include the several delinquencies which appear in the list, where the amount due has not been ascertained, nor the amount collected by Wm. B. Miller, former Attorney General of the 10th Circuit, and reported by his successor in office as wholly lost to the Treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL GRAHAM,

Comptroller of the Treasury.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Te., Oct. 13, 1841.

11SA

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Report of the Attendant Physician to the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

GENTLEMEN:—More than sixteen months have elapsed since the Lunatic Asylum of Tennessee was put in operation, and during this time, I am happy to inform you, our Institution has been blessed with a high degree of prosperity. Its inmates, the objects of our peculiar regard, have, with but few exceptions, enjoyed most excellent health; and have been favored with every comfort which we could bestow, or they appreciate, and our efforts for their intellectual and moral improvement, have been crowned with a success, which, whilst it demands our sincere gratitude to the bountiful giver of all good, cannot fail also to encourage us to continued and more vigorous exertions in the same benevolent and holy enterprise.

Tables exhibiting the number of patients remaining at the date of this report, the number discharged during the same period, cured, died, eloped, the civil condition of patients, and respective ages of patients.

Table 1.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
The number of Patients remaining at the date of this Report.	12	4	16
Table 2.			
There have been discharged during the same period, cured,	6	4	10
Have died,	3	3	4
Eloped,	1	0	1
			15
There being in the Institution during the past year,			31
Table 3.			
The civil conditions of patients have been of those			
Married,	7	9	16
Single,	15	0	15
			31
Table 4.			
Respective ages of patients:			
Those under 20 years,	2		
Between 20 and 30 "	10		
" 30 and 40 "	10		
" 40 and 50 "	5		
" 50 and 60 "	3		
" 60 and 70 "	0		
" 70 and 80 "	1		
			31

Such is the present condition of this Institution. It remains that we now speak of its wants and future prospects.

To render the benevolence of the Legislature fully effective, large donations should be annually made until this Institution embrace within its enclosures all the sanative means, diversified to meet the infinite varieties of mental aberration which the benevolence of an enlightened age, the experience of the faculty, and the advanced state of knowledge touching intellectual disorders so imperatively call for.

The establishment of the institution is not a moneyed speculation involving the usual hazards and fluctuations of monetary affairs, but is the outpouring of the irrepressible emotions of sympathy for the sufferings of humanity. Nor has it reference to a malady of a temporary nature,

which to-day is, and to-morrow ceases forever, but to a perennial stream, the fountains of which arise in the constitution of man, and will continue while men and human institutions exist. This institution, moreover, has no connexion with party, but rises immeasurably above all partizan views, soars far beyond the reach of sectarianism, the low intriguer, or the arts of the demagogue. Its permanence is based upon the unchangeable nature of man, which, as it has been subject to this malady from the earliest period, so will continue to the latest moment of his existence. The remedial means resorted to in modern times are as various as the causes of the disease.

An enclosure of thirty acres would scarcely suffice to render efficient these means. It must be obvious to every member of this body that for an unsound mind to inhabit a sound body is incompatible with reason and experience fully sustains the deduction.

Hence it happens that to cure insanity it is only necessary to restore the general health or heal a local disorder. To effect this removal from customary associations and change of habit and diet, with other moral causes brought to bear upon the patient, are indispensable.

It appears from all the information that we can collect, that there are in Tennessee between seven and eight hundred Pauper Lunatics, deprived of the inestimable blessing of reason—of these our means have enabled us to give relief to but some fifteen or twenty; that is, only one sixteenth part of this vast amount of human suffering is mitigated by the bounty of the State of Tennessee. Well may we inquire whether it comports suitably with the honor, the dignity, or interest of one of the largest States of the Union, thus to neglect the calls of humanity in behalf of her suffering poor. Is Tennessee poor in resources physical?—Is it in meagreness and sterility of soil, or poverty of spirit; is it physical inability, or a stinted endowment of liberal and enlightened views, that withholds from the stricken wanderer, from the houseless and shelterless, a refuge in his bereavement! Dire arbitrement indeed, if when reason forsakes us the portals of sympathy shall also be closed and commisseration be effaced from the heart.

> "Lives there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land!"

Why should any man be proud of his native land? We answer, among other reasons, for this pre-eminently, for its institutions dedicated to the cause of humanity! What objects first attract the notice and admiration of strangers and foreigners? The operation of our political and social system, its bearing upon the prosperity, morals, and happiness of the people can be understood only after patient observation and careful study of its mode of action; but of our institutions of humanity they need make no such laborious examination, no inductive process is to be instituted; such institutions are palpable if they exist at all, and stand forth in bold relief, monuments, not of civilization merely, but of the highest refinement of the moral sense of which it is susceptible; could the great and good that have died long since, rise from the tomb, and pass through your State, what object would most dilate their benevolent hearts? They might admire the intelligence of the people, be struck

with the abundant proofs of plenty and contentment which every where smile benignant around, and philosophize profoundly upon the nature of our government, which secures to every man the appreciable blessings of freedom, the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—All these might arouse their complacency, but to endear this people to their hearts they must find more than political prosperity, they must see the banner of humanity wave triumphant from the domes of your asylums; point them to your penitentiaries, to your deaf and dumb retreats, to your hospitals for the homeless mariner, to your poor houses for the reception of helpless age and decrepitude—for poverty and despair point them to your lunatic asylums, in fine, these would fill the measure of their admiration, and their only exclamation would be, it is enough!

To what higher note of praise can the ambition of a generous people, legislature, statesmen, aspire, than the approbation of such judges?

Such sentiments are not compatible merely with the general notions of men, they are the spontaneous effusions of all hearts, in all countries, and in every age, they are the voice of nature which points man to the calamities of his brother man, and whispers to him that such, perchance, may be his own alotment—the promptings, in a word, of the monitor within, which warns him of his own frailty, and of the wisdom of providing for its casualties.

As the community in general, and particularly those who are remote from our institution, and most lamentably ignorant with respect to the mode in which its inmates are managed, and as letters are frequently received containing inquiries in relation thereto, it may be well to communicate such information upon the subject as can be condensed into a limited report like the present. The whole system of treatment to which the insane are here subjected, is divided of necessity into medical and moral—but as particulars relating to the former could be supposed only to interest the medical practitioners, I will confine my remarks exclusively to the latter branch of this division.

By the term moral treatment, then, we mean every thing connected with the management of such an Asylum, not strictly medical; as for instance, habitation, nourishment, occupation, exercise, amusement, restraint, &c., and of them I will speak separately, in the order they have been mentioned.

1. Habitation—Our building is situated upon a pleasant and salubrious eminence, about one mile from the city, and overlooks several of the principal roads leading thereto. For architectural beauty it is not surpassed by any similar institution in the valley of the Mississippi, and its internal arrangements, had we the means, could be made well calculated to promote both the comfort and health of its occupants, combining the several requisites—ample space, proper ventillation, and a due regulation of light and heat, and withal, presents an appearance of neatness and cleanliness, which is but rarely, if ever excelled in the private dwellings of our cities and towns.

2. Nourishment—The patients are allowed not merely such a supply of food as might be deemed sufficient to sustain animal existence, but are abundantly supplied with wholesome and nutricious diet—consisting, in part, of wheat and corn bread, tea, coffee, milk, butter, bacon, beef,

veal, mutton, poultry, and the various fruits and vegetables with which our country abound. The only restriction imposed, either as to quality or quantity, results from medical interference. The most genteel and orderly class of patients eat at the table with the Steward and his family; a number of others, each being confined to their respective departments, eat together at a table, which is regularly and neatly spread for their use—and a third class, which is composed of the violent and noisy, have their provisions furnished in their rooms. About one half of the whole number of patients in the Asylum are permitted to partake of their meals at table, and although allowed the use of knives and forks, no effort has been made to abuse the privilege thus granted them; on the contrary, they conduct themselves uniformly with as much order and decorum as is usually observed in well regulated families.

3. Occupation—And for the sake of brevity, I will include under this head the important auxiliaries, amusement and exercise. Whether regarding the universal opinion of those who have written upon this subject within the last quarter of a century, or consulting our own experience as to the efficacy of employment in some form, in affording comfort and contentment to the incurable, as well as accelerating the recovery of the convalescent, we would deem ourselves highly culpable did we fail to afford our patients every facility practicable for the accomplishment of so important an end. It has been our aim to afford sufficient exercise both to body and mind, and the result has been that, in many instances, both have been strengthened—and we have often observed that the attention which occupation or amusement required, has produced a moral revulsion, and prevented the topic of hallucination from so frequently recurring, or when it did return, from so entirely engrossing the individual's mind. Of course we ought to vary the mode of occupation or amusement, to suit the taste and inclination of those for whom it was intended. A man of refined education, for instance, would derive but little benefit from digging, whilst the common day laborer would find it both exercise and amusement well calculated to divert his morbid ideas. The latter would pass through beautiful scenery, or see a fine picture without being pleased or attracted; the former, however, might be enchanted by such objects, and completely, whilst at least he beheld them, forget his illusions. For these reasons, therefore, although we have endeavored to occupy all, it has been our object to please all.

4 *Restraint.*—This is the last point in reference to our system of moral management upon which I shall speak; and here I must express the hope, that no one will for a moment confound this term with *coercion.*—Nothing could be more dissimilar, either in the objects for which they are designed, or in the effects which they produce; the one being an efficacious remedy, the other an aggravating torment—and hence might as well morality and immorality, or virtue and vice, be considered as synonymous terms. Upon this point I deem it extremly important that our views and practice should be well understood; for in regard to it I am well persuaded, the most mistaken and pernicious opinions pervade the community, to the deep prejudice of such instructions and the lasting infamy of those for whose benefit they are established. Would that those impressions had originated in error, as they are now surely kept alive through ignorance; but unfortunately, a regard for truth compels

as to admit the reverse. The time was certainly, (and, there is much reason to fear, still, in reference to some places,) that Asylums for the insane, were nothing more than prisons, in which it is impossible to contemplate without horror the barbarous treatment to which the unfortunate inmates were subjected. Indeed, these establishments were infinitely worse than prisons, and the treatment of their occupants more inhuman than that of wild beasts. The opinion then prevailing, (and there are persons and practitioners sufficiently ignorant still to believe,) that the insane should fear, since blows and stripes were resorted to as the best method of producing a permanent impression, or the equally absurd, and more inhuman idea was held that they were untamable beings, and hence they were immued in solitary dungeons, loaded with heavy chains, exposed to cold and hunger, and left to sleep on the ground or on straw, covered with filth and vermin, and so were they permitted to remain until the welcome close of a life thus wretched rescued them from their misery, and they were transferred from the dismal cells of a mad house to the chamber of the grave. We turn, however, with delight from the contemplation of such scenes, and congratulate ourselves, that we can hold up at the present day such treatment for public execration, and consign it to a place amongst those other prejudicies, which, in times gone by, have degraded the character and pretensions of the human species. In this institution, nothing which bears the least resemblance to coercion is ever permitted, when it can possibly be helped, for experience and humanity have taught us the greater efficacy of milder means. The most tender method, we have found almost invariably to produce the best effect, and hence, of course, it is adopted. No resentment or return of injury ever is allowed, and any thing like severity on the part of any officer or attendant, towards a patient, would doubtless be punished with instant banishment from the premises. We allow every patient the latitude of personal liberty, consistent with his safety, and no restraint is ever imposed, except what is rendered absolutely necessary by the violence of the patient, and his disposition to injure himself or others, and when thus necessary, the only means used for effecting it, is the cold baths, straight waistcoat, or a large chair. During the last year, these have been resorted to but in very few instances; and, at the time I write, not a single individual, out of about twenty, are trameled by either of them.

In contemplating these salutary reforms in the moral management of the insane, we cannot repress our feelings of gratitude, to the learned and humane Pinel, who having observed the cruelties to which this unhappy class were exposed, and heard the cries, howlings and tumults which constantly echoed throughout the gloomy apartments of the insane institutions of Paris, now less than half a century since, determined to oppose this revolting system; and who in carrying into effect so praiseworthy a resolve, evinced a degree of boldness, judgment, and philanthrophy, which has elevated him to a dignified rank among the wise, the great and good, and secured to his name the heartfelt praises of generations yet unborn. If your patience be not already exhausted bear with me, whilst I attempt to detail one or two incidents which occurred during this important and hazardous experiment. They were

published by M. Scipion Pinel, the son of the great reformer, and not long since were presented in a forcible and impressive manner, by a committee in an "Appeal to the People of Pennsylvania, on the subject of an Asylum for the insane poor of that State." In the latter months of the year 1792, Pinel, who had been for some time chief Physician to the Bicetre, begged repeatedly of the public authorites, to permit him to remove the chains from the furious. His applications having been unsuccessful, he presented himself before the Commune of Paris, and repeating his objections with increased warmth, urged a reform of such treatment.

"Citizen," said one of the members to him, "I will go to-morrow to visit the Bicetre, but wo betide thee if thou deceivest us, and if thou concealest any of the enemies of the people amongst the insane."—This member of the Commune was Cauthon, who was, perhaps, himself as strange a spectacle as any whom he visited, deprived of the use of his lower extremities, and compelled to be borne on the arms of others, he appeared, says, Pinel, a fraction of humanity implanted on another's body, and from out of his deformity, pronounced in a feeble and feminine voice, merciless sentences proceeded. sentences of death; for death was the only logic that then prevailed. Cauthon the next day went to the Bicetre. He visited the insane in succession; and questioned them himself, but he received only imprecations, amidst the clanking of chains on floors disgustingly filthy, from the evacuations of the miserable occupants.

Fatigued with the monotony and revolting character of this spectacle, Cauthon returned to Pinel, "Citizen," said he to Pinel, "art thou thyself mad to desire to unchain such animals."

"Citizen," replied Pinel, "I am convinced that these lunatics are only intractable from being deprived of air and liberty, and I expect much from a different course."

"Well," said Cauthon, "do as thou likest, I leave them to thee.—But I am afraid thou wilt fall a victim to thy presumption." Master of his own actions, Pinel commenced his undertaking on the very day, fully aware of all its real difficulties, for it regarded the setting at liberty about fifty furious maniacs, without injurious or dangerous consequences resulting to the other peaceable inmates of the establishment.—He determined to unchain no more than twelve at the first trial had an equal number of straight jackets prepared, made of strong linen, with long sleeves which could be tied behind the back of the maniac, should it become necessary to restrain him from committing acts of violence. The first person to whom Pinel addressed himself, had been a resident for the longest period in this abode of misery. He was an English Captain, whose history was unknown, and who had been chained there for forty years. He was looked upon as the most terrible of all the insane. His attendants always approached him with the greatest circumspection, for in a paroxysm of fury he had struck one of the servants on the head with his manacles, and killed him on the spot. He was confined with more rigor than many of the others, which circumstance, combined with almost total neglect on the part of the keepers, had exasperated a disposition naturally furious.

Pinel entered his cell alone, and approached him calmly. "Captain," said he, "if I were to remove your chains and give you liberty to walk in the court, would you promise me to be rational, and to do harm to no one?" "I promise thee. But thou mockest me." "Assuredly not, I have no fear, for I have six men at had to make me respected, should it be necessary. But believe my word; be confiding and docile. I will give you liberty, if you will allow me to substitute this straight waistcoat for those ponderous chains."

The captain yielded with a good grace to every thing required of him shrugging his shoulders, however, but without uttering a word; in a few minutes his irons were completely removed, and Pinel withdrew, leaving the door of the cell open; several times the maniac raised himself from his seat, but fell again. He had kept the sitting posture so long, that he had lost the use of his legs. At length, in about a quarter of an hour, and after repeated attempts, he succeeded in retaining his equilibrium, and from the depth of his dark cell, advanced, staggering towards the door. His first action was to look at the sky, and to exclaim in extacy, "how beautiful!" Through the whole day he ran about, ascending and descending the stairs, and constantly repeating the exclamation, "how beautiful, how good!" In the evening, he returned to his cell, slept tranquilly on a better bed, which had been provided for him; and during the two additional years, which he passed in the Bicetre, he had no paroxism of fury. He rendered himself, indeed, useful in the establishment, by exerting a certain degree of authority over the patients, whom he governed after his own fashion, and over whom he elected himself a kind of superintendent.

Having already taxed your patience so heavily, prudence would seem to require that this communication should be here closed. There is one other topic, however, with regard to which I feel the utmost degree of solicitude, and the great importance of which, as well to the community at large, as to the cause we all have so much at heart, will, I trust, successfully plead my apology for trespassing a few moments on your kind indulgence.

Every day's experience adds but new proofs of the fatal consequences resulting to the insane, from those mistaken feelings of kindness and humanity, on the part of their kindred and friends, by which they are retained beyond the influence of the means provided in well managed Asylums, until their disease becomes confirmed, and their recovery hopeless. And a sense of duty constrains me to call upon all, whatever may be their circumstances or condition in life, to ponder well the consequences, ere they decide to persevere in a course as irrational and ill-judged on their parts, as it is detrimental to the best interests of those for whose good they profess to act.

In one of the French Hospitals, of 2005 apients received duringa specified time, 604 were cured during the first year of the malady—497 during the second year, and only 127 in the succeding eight years. In the York Retreat, of forty-two patients placed under treatment within three months of their attack, forty were cured—of forty-five admitted, who had been insane between three and twelve months, twenty five recovered—and seventy-nine, whose disease had existed longer than one

year, only fourteen were cured. In the West Riding Asylum, 312 admitted within the first three months of their insanity, 200 recovered, whilst of 318, whose disease had existed longer, only twenty-six were cured.

In the Massachusetts State Asylum, of 334 recent cases admitted, 294 were cured or deemed curable—of 198 received during the second year of their malady, seventy-nine were cured or reported as curable—and of 353, whose disease had exceeded two years, sixty-one only deemed curable. In the Bloomingdale Asylum, out of sixty-eight recent cases, fifty-two were cured, whilst of 178 of longer duration than one year, only five recovered.

In view then of all that has been said and exhibited, the truth is irresistable, that reason and experience combine to enforce the absolute importance of not only placing our friends in such institutions, but of doing so, at the *earliest period practicable*, after their disease has been observed. Should we not, therefore, "with a loud and earnest voice, call the attention of the public to the utility, the humanity, and the necessity of attending to the earliest indications of insanity, in whatever form it may appear?" The facts above disclosed, most forcibly admonish us, never to suffer the favorable season for recovery, to pass by unimproved. "If the broad avenues through which this formidable enemy makes its attacks, are, (and they will be,) left open; if it is permitted to make unresisted incursions into the domains of the soul; then, when the citadel of reason is first seen to totter under its assaults, and the pillars of judgment are shaken and torn from their places; and the passions are set on fire, to consume all the treasures of joy and of hope, which have been garnered up for years, then let all human energy and alertness be *instantaneously* put forth, to rescue the scene from so total and remediless desolation.

JOHN D. KELLY, M. D.

October 22, 1841.

COMMUNICATION

From the President of the Hiwassee Rail Road Company, the to General Assembly of Tennessee.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of Tennessee:

The resolution propounding certain questions to the President and Directors of the several Internal Improvement Companies in the State, adopted by your Honorable body on the 5th instant, having been placed in my hands, as well as published in the newspapers of the day, I feel it due to the Company, of which I have the honor to be President, as well as to the General Assembly, promptly to respond to such of the questions propounded as I have the means, at this time, of answering. It will be readily perceived that the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 13th interrogatories which relate to the payments of stock by individuals, salaries of officers, &c., can only be answered at the office and with the aid of the books of the Company. But I beg your honorable body to be assured that full, and I doubt not, satisfactory answers, so far as our Company is concerned, will be furnished to the Legislature at as early a day as practicable. As however, these resolutions or interrogatories are, in their very nature calculated, (though certainly not so intended) to cast such suspicion on a company embarked in the construction of an extensive and important public work, as may injuriously effect their application for additional aid from the State, I trust your Honorable body will not deny me, as the representative of that Company, the privilege of giving at this time, general answers and explanations to such of the interrogatories as do not require an inspection of the books of the Company. It was hoped that the report of the Commissioners, appointed by ex- Governor Polk, under the provisions of the 10th section of an Act passed 25th of January, 1840, a copy of which was appended to the memorial of the Hiwassee Rail Road Company, at an early period of the session laid before your Honorable body, would have been entirely satisfactory as to the management of that Company; but as it may not have attracted very particular notice, I beg leave to append to this communication, and ask that it be read, a certified copy of that report, now on file in the office of the Secretary of State. By reference to that report, the information, in general terms, in relation to the amount of stock owned and paid in by individual stockholders, up to that time, the amount of work actually done on said road, and the faithful manner in which every thing has been done connected with the Company, can be obtained. And I may be allowed to add, with full confidence in the correctness of the statement, that under similar circumstances, no company has ever done more work at less expense of salaries.

In answer to the first interrogatory I remark, that it is not in my power to state, at this time, the precise day on which the Hiwassee Rail Road Company was organized; but can say that the books were opened, the required amount of stock taken, and the company organized in all respects within the time and manner prescribed by the charter.

In relation to the 6th and seventh interrogatories, I reply that $357,000 in Bonds have been issued by the State and received in payment of so much of her stock in the Hiwassee Rail Road Company. The first payment made to that Company by the State, in Bonds, was in November, 1838. At that time 5 per cent State Bonds could not be sold, as far as we had the means of ascertaining, at any, unless it was a ruinous price; and being unable to make any satisfactory arrangement with our own Banks, those Bonds were hypothecated with the Georgia Rail Road Bank, by which a portion of their amount was obtained; and those Bonds being afterwards sold by that Company, without charge, in Philadelphia and New York, as well as I now recollect, at 73 to 77 cents in the dollar, the balance of the proceeds were promptly paid over to the Hiwassee Rail Road Company. Of the other Bonds received from the State, some were disposed of to contractors and others in our own State at 80 cents, a small amount at 85 cents, some were sold in the Eastern market at 77 and 78 cents in the dollar, exclusive of interest, due at the time of sale, (the interest being received in specie was sold in Philadelphia, for city funds at a premium, for the benefit of the Company,) and $80,000 of the last Bonds received were conditionally transferred to the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, at Athens, and on which an advance was made by that Bank to the Company. The total amount which the Hiwassee Rail Road Company have realized from the $357,000 of Bonds received from the State, is $279,288 72, being a loss of $77,711 28; and it is believed those Bonds have been sold, unless when disposed of by contract to contractors, on an average at as full prices as any similar Bonds which have been offered in market.—How then stands the case between the State and individual stockholders? Simply thus, while the State is paying her stock in that which is only worth about 80 cents in the dollar, the individual stockholders are required to pay, and that too in advance of the State, 100 cents for every dollar of stock owned by them; and it is respectfully submitted to your Honorable body whether this does not constitute at least an additional and strong argument in favor of the application of our Company for further assistance from the State. But it may be urged, that in 1837, when the State became equally interested in certain public works, it was generally believed that 5 per cent State Bonds, so far from being at a discount, would command a premium. This is true, but did the State intend to propose that this premium, if any, should accrue to the Internal Improvement Companies for whose benefit the Bonds might be issued? Certainly not—for the Legislature, *with an eye single to that very matter*, provided by the 5th section of the Bank and Internal Improvement Law, passed 19th January, 1838, that the Bonds of the State issued to Internal Improvement Companies, should be turned over to the State Bank with authority to dispose of the same, and expressly directed that any *premium* for which those Bonds might be sold

should "*inure to the benefit of the State;*" but if after retaining them *three months*, the Bank could not dispose of them for a premium, *then* they were to be turned over to the Company for whose benefit they were issued. Thus it is evident that the Legislature believed, at the time it was agreed that the State should become an equal partner in certain public works, if she paid her subscription to the companies directly in State Bonds, she would be virtually paying more than she agreed to pay, and therefore carefully provided that the profit or benefits arising from the sale of her Bonds should "*inure to the State,*" and not to individuals. But the state of the case being now reversed, her Bonds being at a heavy discount instead of a premium, she actually does not contribute, as she virtually promised to do, dollar for dollar with her individual citizens with whom she is jointly and equally concerned in the construction of public works. In addition to this it may be remembered that the State has not only a lien on the property of individual stockholders to secure the payment of their stock, but the profits which may arise from their investments are subject to be appropriated to the payment of the interest on the *very Bonds* issued by the State, in payment of her stock, provided the State Bank shall be unable to meet it. But the Bonds, whether good or bad, are the kind of payments stipulated on the part of the State, and a Shylock would stick to the contract and take, not only the pound of flesh, but the blood also; but a patriotic and enlightened Legislature, such as your honorable body, will doubtless take a more liberal and equitable view of things. These statements are not made by way of complaint, or with the view of presenting claims against the State, but simply by way of argument to sustain the petition of the Hiwassee Rail Road Company, for additional aid in the prosecution of their enterprise; for hard as the contract between the State and that Company may be, and subject as her Bonds are, and will probably continue to be, for some time to come, to heavy discounts, they candidly stated in their memorial that the Company was too poor to complete their work without additional assistance from the State; and without this outlet for her products, East Tennessee must remain poor, dependent and depressed.

In reply to the 11th interrogatory, I remark, that the Hiwassee Rail Road Company, having become satisfied of the propriety, not to say necessity, of manufacturing their own Rail Road Iron, have recently commenced the erection of an establishment on the Hiwassee river, in the immediate vicinity of their road, and in the midst of immense beds of iron ore, for that purpose; but distinctly state, that they do not now nor ever have owned a steamboat—that they are not and never have been engaged "in any other work or works or business, than the construction of said road." The original estimated cost of the iron works proposed to be built by the Company was $55,000, but, for reasons which will hereafter be shown, the rolling mill part of the works having been dispensed with, the remainder of the establishment will, it is presumed, cost less than one half that sum. The "authority" for the erection of iron works is derived from the charter of the Company. On this subject there was neither a desire nor was there any necessity for concealment. Conscious that they were not only in the exercise of a legitimate

power, but that they were about to exercise that power for the benefit of the State and the individual stockholders, and without detriment to a single individual, the whole subject was laid before the public by the directory, in the publication of a report, I had the honor to submit to them in April last, a copy of which was laid on the table of the members of the present General Assembly. As the right or "authority" of the Company to manufacture their own Rail Road iron, is there fully stated and explained, I will take leave to submit an extract from the report, as it may have escaped the notice of your honorable body.

"The right or constitutional power of the Company to make their own iron may possibly be honestly questioned by those who have not carefully and dispassionately investigated the subject; and while it may be my duty briefly to advert to the question, I must be distinctly understood as disclaiming any wish or intention of entering into any controversy on this or any other subject connected with the road. But as like all other public works it is more or less dependent on public favor, the community have a right to know the reasons by which the Directory are actuated in every prominent measure connected with the improvement over which they have the supervision. In examining the written constitutions of different governments, by which the lives and property of the citizens is protected, we will perhaps not find a single one in which all the powers intended to be delegated by the people to their rulers are explicitly designated; hence it sometimes happens that it is only practicable to carry out those expressly delegated by the exercise of incidental powers, or such as necessarily grow out of those expressed. This is emphatically true in relation to our government. Thus the power which is delegated to Congress "to lay and collect taxes, duties, &c." and "to establish Post Offices and Post roads," necessarily carries with it the power to appoint individuals to collect those taxes and to preside over those Post Offices. Congress has power "to provide and maintain a Navy." Now this power can be carried out and a Navy provided and maintained by contracting with individuals for building vessels, without the Government entering into competition with ship-builders, and providing her own materials and workmen, and building her own vessels; and yet this is the constant practice of the Government, and no one ever thinks of condemning it as an infringement of the Constitution. So likewise is it with incorporated companies; for it being extremely difficult, if not impossible, to define all the powers necessary to effect the object contemplated in the act of incorporation, they must often be left to exercise powers, which, though not expressly given, obviously grow out of those delegated; and when such implied powers as are fairly and legitimately deduced, are exercised for the accomplishment of the object contemplated, and without infringing on the lawful rights of others, no valid exception can be taken thereto. Hence we see companies incorporated to make Turnpike roads, instead of letting them out to contract, as is most usual, purchasing negroes or hiring laborers, sawing lumber for bridges, breaking rock, and literally making their own road, because it is most economical to do so. The powers of the Hiwassee Rail Road Company are not less extensive; and it is not presumable that any will question her right, was she so disposed, to

purchase slaves or procure laborers, and thus complete the grading on the road. Now if the Company has the power to do one part of the work necessary to complete a rail road, it would be very strange if the same power did not extend to the whole. But fortunately we are not left entirely to conjecture or inference as to our powers: for in the 13th section of our charter, we find the following words—"and they may cause to be made, or contract with others for making of said road or any part thereof; and they or their agents or tho e with whom they may contract for making any part of said road, may enter upon, use and excavate any land which may be laid out for the site of said road, or the erection of work houses, engine-arbors, reservoirs, booths, officers' and mechanics' shops, or other works necessary or useful in the construction or repair thereof or its works. They may fix scales and weights, build bridges, lay rails, make embankments, and may use any earth, ground, rock, timber or other material, which may be wanted for the construction and repair of any part of said road." Now the obvious import of this language is, that if the Company cannot construct the road, or any part thereof, by letting it to contract at fair prices, they are invested with full powers to do it in such other way as they may select, provided in so doing they do not injuriously affect the interests of others: They are allowed to build their own bridges, and to use "timber" in their construction; now suppose where the Company intended to build a bridge there was no saw-mill, or if there was, and the "timber" could not be had for less than double the price it might be furnished for, could any doubt exist as to the right of the Company to erect a saw-mill and cut their own lumber? Iron is an essential item in the consruction of a railway; by the express words of the section above quoted we find that the Company are permitted not only to erect mechanic shops or other works, but to use rock, timber, or other material, necessary for he construction of the road; hence the conclusion is plain and undeniable, that in the "works" they are authorised to "erect," and the "material" they are permitted to "use," they may make "or cause to be made" the iron necessary for their road. Were the Company about to abandon the road, and under their charter to commence the manufacturing of iron for market, the right to do so might be questioned with some propriety; but apprehensions of this kind need not be entertained, either now or hereafter, because in the construction of freight and burden cars and locomotives, and in repairs of the road, after it is completed, the Company will find sufficient employment without engaging in a separate iron business"

Of the expediency or propriety of the Company's manufacturing their own rail road iron there can be no doubt. Every effort was made to procure it in East Tennessee, and after issuing proposals and advertising several months, only one offer was made to furnish a small quantity at $110 per ton; this offer was accepted by the Company, but was subsequently withdrawn by the individual who made it, and although some others talked of furnishing it at $125 to $135 per ton, yet no tangible offer was ever made at those or any other prices. Hence the Company were driven to the necessity of choosing between importing their iron from England at a cost delivered on their road, located as it is far in

the interior, of $110 per ton, or of manufacturing it themselves. That they have acted wisely in adopting the latter alternative will be presently shown from actual estimates or calculations.

It is stated above that the Company had determined to dispense with the rolling-mill part of their iron works. The reason is this: Experiments were for some time in progress in the State of Pennsylvania in relation to the cast iron-rail, which, after the most complete and satisfactory tests, proved eminently successful. Being at all times willing to avail ourselves of all improvements in the construction of rail-ways, particularly where economy would be consulted in so doing, our Company determined to adopt the cast, instead of the wrought iron rail, and our Engineer in chief has projected one which so effectually combines strength, durability and economy, that not a doubt can exist that it will be at least equal to any rail heretofore used in the construction of railways. It is also stated above that rail road iron could not be procured in East Tennessee, and that to have imported it from England it would have cost $110 per ton, or for the whole road $770,000. By erecting a rolling mill and manufacturing it ourselves, the *wrought* rail could be furnished at $60 per ton, and thus about $300,000 be saved to the Company. But by adopting the cast instead of the wrought rail it can be furnished at $30 per ton, and although the quantity required per mile will be greater, yet the saving to the Company will be yet more considerable. To illustrate this position, I beg leave to present the following calculations or extract from a private communication recently received from our Engineer, J. C. Trautwine:

"I wrote you a few days ago, and hardly expected to trouble you again so soon; but as I have been able to prepare a statement of the accurate comparative costs of our rail road, with *cast* and rolled rails, a matter in which I know you feel a deep interest, I thought I would send you some of the leading items.

Estimate of rolled rail per mile, manufactured by the Company.	
72 tons rails at $60 : : : : : :	$4,320 00
12 tons cast chairs at $40, on a'ct of extra trouble,	480 00
Cost of rolled iron rails per mile, : : : :	$4,800 00
Estimate of cast-rail per mile.	
110 tons cast rails (no chairs required) at $30,	$3,300 00
Difference in favor of cast rail $1,500 per mile, or on the entire length of the road, 94½ miles, say : :	$141,750 00
Besides this $1,500 per mile, there is a saving by adopting piles and diminishing cost of iron, amounting to $500 per mile, or : : : : : :	47,250 00
Being an entire saving of $2000 per mile, or on the whole road : : : : : : : :	$189,000 00

"I wish it were possible for such persons as are opposed to our iron works to contrast this estimate with our offers from England and East

Tennessee, which you remember amounted to $110 to $125 per ton, making as follows :

72 tons rails at $125,	$9,000 00
12 tons chairs at $40,	480 00
	$9,480 00

per mile, instead of $3,300 per mile, as for our cast rail. It is true, had we used English iron, or any other than our own, we should have used a light rail. But that is a proceeding so entirely at variance with the results of every day's experience, that nothing but the most urgent necessity could justify it. But even in the event of our having been compelled to adopt a light rail, and imperfect superstructure, the expense would have been greater, considerably, than our present plan incurs. Our *flat bar*, you remember, weighed 37 tons per mile, which at $125 a ton, amounts to $4,625 per mile, or $1,325 per mile more than our cast rail. I see the Eastern papers are praising us liberally for our efforts to make our own iron, and put an end to our dependnce eon England for rails. What a pity it is, that while others are applauding us and the State, on the score of setting a good example, that all those upon whose fiat the project depends, should not view it in a favorable light."

From the above statements it is manifest that by the erection of a simple blast furnace alone and casting their rails, instead of purchasing even the *flat bar*, the Company would save from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars; if they adopted and imported the *edge* rail, the saving would be, on the entire length of the road, from four to five hundred thousand dollars. But allow me to add, that there is not a single rail road company of any magnitude in the Union, or probably not in the World, which has not its own work, or machine shops, for the purpose of building and repairing their cars, and some even for building locomotives, the machinery of which is propelled by steam. These machine shops are so essential that no rail road company can dispense with them. Now, our works being located in the immediate vicinity of the road, is precisely such an establishment or such machinery as we should erect for the manufacture and repair of cars, and repairs of the road, even if we never made a foot of rail road iron; and to those uses it will be certainly applied so soon as the iron for the road is completed. In view then, of all these facts, the retaining several hundred thousand dollars in the country, which must otherwise be sent abroad for iron—and the immense saving to the State and individual stockholders, is not the Company justified in making their own rail road iron? Such, and such only, as prefer the sending abroad the capital of the country to sustain the manufacturing population of other countries, instead of their own—who desire a continuance of our ruinous and humiliating dependence on England for this indispensable article in the construction of rail ways, (I speak respectfully, and certainly without any personal allusion,) can disapprove of this enterprise of the Hiwassee Rail Road Company.

In reply to the 12th interrogatory, I distinctly state that the work on our rail road has only in part, but has never been entirely supended—

that one of the contractors for grading a small part of the road, may have by this time completed his contract, but was working when I left—that the delivery of timber for the superstructure of the road was but a short time since suspended—that the bridge across Hiwassee river, has at no time been suspended, but it is now being vigorously prosecuted—that every thing that industry and energy can effect is being done to erect a furnace and make other preparations for casting our rails—and that there having been no suspension of the work, except grading, as much of which has already been done as should be completed before laying down the superstructure, consequently no salaries have either "continued to accrue or been paid when the actual work has been in a state of suspension." And I will add, that the Engineer corps, which originally consisted of a principal and four assistants, is now reduced to a single one, the Chief Engineer, whose services cannot be dispensed with, while the bridge referred to is being constructed.

In reply to the 14th and last interrogatory, I state that a few applications have been made by land holders to court for jurors to assess land damages, but if any costs have been paid by the Company in such cases, of which I am not now certain, it is very inconsiderable.—Several suits have been instituted by the Company against delinquent stockholders, one of which against a stockholder owning the largest amount of stock of any of those sued, was dismissed by the individual himself and all the calls due on his stock paid up. The other suits referred to having neither been dismissed nor brought to an issue, no attorneys' fees have either become due or been paid in those cases, nor in any other instance that I have any knowledge of. There is no salaried attorney in the employment of the Company, but they will be paid for services when rendered, as other institutions or individuals pay them.

Perhaps I owe an apology for the length of this communication; if so, every candid and liberal mind will find it in the desire, which it is both natural and proper I should feel, to remove whatever doubts or suspicions the resolutions or interrogatories I have, in part, attempted to answer, might otherwise be calculated to cast over the Hiwassee Rail Road Company.

S. D. JACOBS,
President Hiwassee Rail Road Co.

Nashville, January 6, 1842.

The undersigned, William Cowan, James W. Netherland, and James Berry, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Tennessee, in pursuance of an act passed on the 25th day of January, 1840, entitled "an act to repeal all laws authorising the Governor of this State to subscribe for stock in any Internal Improvement Companies, on behalf of the State, and for other purposes," to examine and inspect the work actually done and performed on the Hiwassee Rail Road by the actual expenditure of money paid in by individual stockholders

and the State bonds issued for the benefit of the Company by the State, have proceeded to perform the duty assigned them, and now report to the Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney General, that they have examined and inspected the work actually done and performed on said road, and find that work has been actually done and performed on said road to the amount of four hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars twenty-nine cents, in survey, location, and grading, which is completed a distance of sixty miles, measuring bridges, timbers for superstructure, iron and fencing, which we consider to have been done at fair and moderate prices, and which has been done by stockholders in payment of their stock, to the amnunt of forty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars, ($47,860;) and by contractors to the amount of four hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and seven dollars twenty-nine cents, and been paid for by the Company, and that in executing the aforesaid work, there has been an actual expenditure of money paid in by individual stockholders and State Bonds heretofore issued for the benefit of said Company, the sum of five hundred and twenty-seven thousand and fifty-five dollars thirty-nine cents, of which the sum of two hundred and sixty seven thousand and fifty-five dollars thirty-nine cents has been paid in money, except the sum of forty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty in work, as above stated, by the individual stockholders, and two hundred and sixty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the State.

The undersigned Commissioners as aforesaid, do further certify, that in their opinion the work on said road has been done according to the provisions of the charter of said Hiwassee Rail Road Company.

And they do further certify that they are satisfied from the oath of S. D. Jacobs, President, and A. M. Coffee, Treasurer of said Company, whose depositions are hereto annexed, that the additional sum of one hundred and two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars ten cents, has been paid in by the individual stockholders to the Treasurer of said Company, and that said additional sum has been bono fide paid in by them, and is intended to be bona fide applied to the construction of said road, and they do further certify that they are satisfied that no fraud has been practised by said Company on the State. And they do farther certify that they have investigated the affairs and accounts of said Company, according to the provisions of the act heretofore referred to, and find that the capital stockholders amounts to 6,500 shares, or $650,000, upon which, calls to the amount of 65 per cent, or $422,-589 10 have been made, and payment made to the amount of $362,-589 10, leaving a balance yet due from stockholders, on calls already made, of $59,910 90, and that, the amount of $527,055 39, as above stated, has been expended for survey and location, grading, masonry, bridges, timber, fencing, iron, printing, postage, real estate, right of way, salaries, incidental damages, &c., and would add, that on the location and execution of the work, they find evidence of superior skill and scientific attainment in the Chief Engineer, under whose immediate contract and supervision the whole has been performed, and that they believe the institution, in its various departments, to have been

managed prudently, faithfully, and with due regard to economy, to the interests of the State and individual stockholders.

WM. COWAN,
J. W. NETHERLAND,
JAMES BERRY,
} *Commissioners.*

Sworn to and subscribed before A. Slover, a Justice of the Peace for McMinn county.

A true copy from the original on file in my Office.

JOHN S. YOUNG,
Secretary of State.

Dr. STATE OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AND BRANCHES, OCTOBER 1st, 1841. Cr.

Discounted Notes,	2,855,362 90			Capital Stock, viz:		
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	799,970 79			State Bonds,	1,000,000 00	
Bills and Notes in suit,	305,256 65			School Fund,	160,273 27	
Protested Bills,	7,870 48			" " Ocoee,	602,122 37	
State Bonds Discounted,	141,500 00			Surplus Revenue,	1,353,209 55	
		4,109,960 22				3,115,605 19
Expense Account,		9,411 53		Treasurer of Tennessee,		173,802 81
Real Estate,		79,523 58		Superintendent of Public Instruction,		590 47
Interest on State Bonds,	160,750 00			Discounts received on State Bonds,		8,375 00
Do. Internal Improvement do.	94,989 30			Sinking or Contingent Fund,	175,256 43	
		255,739 30		Dividend Account,	174,406 75	
Edward W. Dale and his securities,		36,600 17		Exchange,	58,010 25	
Due from Banks,		623,514 04		Discounts received,	47,151 71	
Cash, viz:				Interest Account,	6,473 58	
Notes of other Banks,	168,037 34			Damages,	2,938 69	
Gold and Silver,	510,170 53			Profit and Loss,	77,826,81	
		670,207 87		Internal Improvement dividend,	1,620 00	
						543,684 22
				Common School Fund, (Capital of Bank,)		6,857 42
				Due to Banks,		184,040 92
				Circulation,		1,349,753 00
				Individual Depositors,		410,248 68
		5,792,956 71				5,792,956 71

Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Oct. 1st, 1841.

JOSEPH W. HORTON, *Cashier*.

Dr. STATE OF THE PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE AND BRANCHES, NOV'R. 9TH, 1841. Cr.

Notes Discounted,	1,432,532 68			Capital Stock,	2,248,300 00
Domestic Bills,	372,841 59			Circulation,	751,000 00
Bills Receivable,	167,742 09			Due to Banks,	15,554 52
Suspended Debt,	681,923 02			Treasurer of the United States,	500 00
		2,655,039 38		Dividend unpaid,	7,245 90
Bonds of the State of Tennessee,		189,500 00		Exchange, Discounts, &c.	56,149 91
Real Estate,		361,641 66		Office Balances,	7,606 05
Bank Stock,		5,500 00		Individual Depositors,	310,774 65
Due from Agents,		4,172 99		Contingent Fund,	622,654 11
Due from Banks,		361,759 52			
Attorneys' fees,		1,702 81			
Expense Account,		11,803 20			
CASH ON HAND:					
Current notes at Nashville,	66,055 89				
Do. do. at Branches,	48,062 63				
Gold and Silver at Nashville,	213,410 37				
Do. do. at Branches,	101,136 69				
		428,665 58			
		4,019,785 14			$4,019,785 14

M. WATSON, *President.*

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE AND BRANCHES, OCT. 1st, 1841.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	353,279 13		Capital Stock paid in,	1,990,804 00	
Notes Discounted,	1,576,788 20		State Stock,	646,600 00	
Bills Receivable,	174,630 95				2,637,404 00
Protested Bills,	46,525 85		Due to Banks,	65,543 83	
		2,151,224 13	Due to Public Officers,	5,424 70	
Suspended Debt,		918,211 89			70,968 53
Stocks,		43,000 00	Bills Payable,		7,450 00
Due from Banks and Agents,		119,362 49	State of Tennessee,		2,698 96
REAL ESTATE, viz:			Dividends unclaimed,		2,950 78
Banking Houses and Lots,	71,323 56		Contingent Fund,	428,728 42	
Received for debt,	504,183 93		Profits since 1st July,	33,438 64	
		575,507 49			462,167 06
Suspense Account, (Robbery,)		18,754 00	Circulation,		653,430 00
CASH ON HAND, viz:			Deposites and Deposite Certificates,		216,645 21
State and City Bank Notes,	34,519 00				
Distant Bank Notes,	39,418 00				
Gold and Silver,	153,654 55				
		227,654 54			
		$4,053,714 54			$4,053,714 54

Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Oct. 1841.

W. S. PICKETT, *As't. Cashier.*

STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF MEMPHIS, ON THE 30TH SEPT., 1841.

LIABILITIES.		MEANS.		
Capital Stock paid in,	588,336 00	Notes Discounted,		528,230 74
Notes in circulation,	492,685 00	Bills receivable,		46,603 25
Checks on time,	1,000 00	Bills of Exchange,		411,339 92
Due to other Banks,	26,914 30	Suspended Debt,		145,911 05
Memphis Hospital,	1,035 99	Due from other Banks,		15,997 95
Individual Depositors,	144,215 78	REAL ESTATE—Banking House, property and Lots,		20,577 94
Dividends unclaimed,	2,182 58	Do. Received for debts at sales, under deeds, execution, &c.		21,614 69
Contingent Fund,	72,727 73	Bank Stock received for debt,		3,800 00
Interest, (on Bills receivable, not due,)	5,112 14	Expense Account,		2,805 99
Discounts received, Exchange and Interest Accounts,	22,822 33	CASH ON HAND, viz:		
		Eastern & Tennessee B'k Notes	16,005 00	
		Other current do. do.	2,945 00	
		Gold and silver,	141,200 32	
				160,150 31
	$1,357,031 85			1,357,031 85

CHARLES LOFLAND, *Cashier.*

SIXTH GEOLOGICAL REPORT

To the twenty-fourth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, made October, 1841, by G. Troost, M. D., Geologist to the State, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology in the Nashville University; and member of the Geological Societies of France and Germany.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN:—Since my last report, I have directed my investigations to Middle and East Tennessee. I had, during last spring, made preparations to visit West Tennessee, and had actually set out thither, and proceeded as far as the western extremity of Perry county, when the weather becoming unfavorable and the roads impracticable, I was prevented from making any observations. My examination of that part of the State, has, therefore, been postponed to the present Autumn.

In my last report, I gave a general outline of the geology of the whole State, and elucidated it by sections and a map. When I wrote that part of the report, I was not acquainted with the late discoveries, innovations, and publications in Europe, particularly those of Professor Sedgwick, and more particularly those of Murchison on the *Silurian system*. In this work we find a new arrangement of the series of rocks which compose more than three fourths of the State of Tennessee, and which have been described in my fifth report under the following denominations:

1st. TRANSITION, composed of strata of grauwacke, slate, limestone and sandstone, alternating with each other, extending from the culminating point of the great Smoky mountain or the State line, to the west of Kingston, where these strata are covered by the Cumberland Mountain.

2dly. MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE, commencing on the eastern declivity of the Cumberland Mountain, and forming its base, making its appearance above ground about Sparta, and extending thence westward; and forming the whole of Middle Tennessee, and a small part of the Western District.

3dly. COAL MEASURES, forming the whole of the Cumberland Mountains.

After having pointed out, in my last report, the line of junction of the primordial or crystalline rocks in East Tennessee, I mentioned that the country west of the line, which separates Tennessee from the State of North Carolina, is composed of grauwacke, slate, limestone, etc. All this country, according to the views of Murchison and Sedgwick, belongs to a new division, which they call the *Cambrian System*.

This series of strata contains few organic remains; in fact, I have carefully examined, in this respect, the Tennessee strata, and have never discovered any in them. As to the mineralogical characters, by which this grauwacke series formerly was distinguished, they are indeed vague; in fact, the characters of grauwacke* could be applied, not only to all the different strata of sandstone belonging to this series, but also to several rocks belonging to modern groups.

The range of Mountains known by the name of Bay's Mountain—which extends in Tennessee for about one hundred miles in a north east and south-west direction through East Tennessee, separating part of Blount county and Sevier county from Knox county, then traversing Jefferson county, then separating Greene county from Hawkins county, and forming there the Chimney Top Mountain, proceeding thence in a more northern direction towards Kingsport, in Sullivan county, where it runs for some distance along the Holston river, and terminates in Sullivan county—I consider the termination of the *Cambrian System* towards the west. This System commences, as already observed, about the line which separates the State of Tennessee from North Carolina; and, as mentioned in my preceding reports, is also, with a few exceptions, the line of separation between the transition and primordial strata. It runs sometimes a few miles into North Carolina; sometimes penetrates, for a few miles into Tennessee, forming the great Unica or Smoky Mountain, Bald Mountain, and Iron Mountains; but the culminating ridge of this Mountain chain is mostly composed of the Cambrian rocks, while south of it the chrystalline or primordial rocks are found.

Leaving this ridge in a north or rather north-west direction, we have a series of slaty rocks, containing here and there chlorite, passing into talcose slate—or into quartzite. This series seems to be equivalent to Sedgwick's *lower Cambrian* series; some extensive strata, mostly of brown, or reddish brown, fine grained limestone, occur occasionally in this series; such a stratum is seen about five miles west from the primordial rocks, crossing, near the Warm Springs in Buncombe county, the French Broad river. We have then a series of strata of slates and sandstone, and about 4 or 5 miles west of Newport, a limestone stratum appears again, extending through Cocke and Sevier counties, parallel to the above-mentioned high chain. I suppose the lower *Cambrian System* terminates there.

Upon the lower Cambrian rocks follows another series. It is composed of roofing slate, glossy aluminous slate, and sandstone. A ridge of fine roofing slate crosses Sevier county I believe that this series commences with Star's, Tellico, and Chilhowee mountains in McMinn, Monroe, and Blount counties, ranging parallel with the great Smoky

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*Geologists will rejoice that henceforth the name of grauwacke will be doome to oblivion. This word was in geology, what the words *spar* or *spath*, and *schorl*, two words of German origin, were in mineralogy. These two words engrossed almost every thing in the mineral kingdom: all the minerals that had a camellar structure was *spar*. The *Dict. des Sciences Nat.* enumerates 73 kinds of spars.—The name of *schorl* was applied to every thing crystallized in prisms; the same work has 40 kind of *schorls*. The latter word is at present pretty well forgotten, but the word spar has even been extended by Mohs, and his English and American followers.

mountain, extending in a south-eastern direction through Sevier county. I have not been able to trace it farther to the north-east. This series seems to be equivalent to the middle Cambrian.

These series of rocks terminate towards the north in the above-mentioned range, called Bay's mountain. This whole chain is composed of sandstone, in which I have never discovered any organic remains—it is generally of a gray color, and of a pretty fine grain. I have not been able to decide whether it belongs to the upper Cambrian System, or whether it must be considered as the old red sandstone. All the above-mentioned strata are much inclined, approaching to the vertical.

North of the above described series, we come to a system of limestone strata, in which the organic remains become more and more abundant. The first well determined fossil that I found north of Bay's mountain, on the right bank of Holston river, at Kingsport, is a species of *Euomphalus*, first described by Lesueur under the name of *Maclurites*, which he found near Lake Superior. These strata of limestone are still more or less inclined, but now approach to the horizontal, and become, very soon, entirely horizontal.

I consider, as stated above, that Bay's mountain forms the upper part of the *Cambrian System*—or, that it perhaps belongs to the old red sandstone—that thence towards the north of that mountain chain, another formation commences, which is the *Silurian System* of Murchison, and extends northward as far as the line which separates this State from Virginia—in fact, it continues into that State. I have not yet carefully examined the mountain range which runs parallel to the Bay's mountain, and which seems to originate in Knox county, and extends through Grainger and Hawkins counties, the principal ridge being known under the name of Clinch mountain. It is generally composed of sandstone, but I am not prepared to say whether it belongs to the coal measures or to the same formation as Bay's mountain; part of it, particularly in the vicinity of Lea's springs, where the glossy aluminous slate prevails, does belong to the Cambrian rocks. In the latter case, the above-mentioned Silurian strata of limestone, rest upon the strata which compose Clinch mountain; and in the former case, that is, if Clinch mountain belong to the coal measures, it must cover these limestone strata.

I have not yet been able to determine to which of the divisions formed by Murchison in his *Silurian System*, the strata, which prevail through the above-mentioned part of East Tennessee, belong. There is no doubt but that they form the lowest division of that System in the State of Tennessee; but I am uncertain whether they are equivalent to what Murchison calls Llandeilo flags.

The Cumberland Mountains, which traverse the State of Tennessee in a south-west and north-eastern direction, overlay the strata of East Tennessee. This whole System, composed of several subordinate ranges, as Crab-orchard mountain, Walden's ridge, Brimstone mountain, etc. is composed of coal measures. I am not prepared to say, whether the limestone which is found near the Crab-orchard, and which is distinctly separated from the coal sandstone by which the limestone is covered, or the limestone which is visible immediately on the western declivity of the Cumberland mountain, belongs to the carboniferous Limestone or to

the Silurian System. But the limestone in the Sequatchy valley, undoubtedly belongs to two of the Silurian divisions—the south-eastern part to the one that prevails in East Tennessee, and the north-western part to that which prevails in Middl eTennessee so that the junction of two divisions of the Silurian in Tennessee, takes place in this Valley, and extends farther under the Cumberland Mountains.

Towards the west of the Cumberland Mountains, we have another division of the Silurian System. But I am as yet undecided in what division to place the strata which lie immediately west of these mountains. They are very well developed east of Sparta, in White county, and at several other places below the western declivity of the Cumberland Mountains. These strata are principally limestone, and wherever I have found them, underlay the coal measures. I found them no where alternating with the coal measures; nor with the limestone of Middle Tennessee, which indubitably belongs to one of the divisions of the Silurian System. This limestone has generally an oolitic structure; is characterized by Pentremites, and is covered by siliceous strata.

These oolitic limestone and siliceous strata rest upon another division of the Silurian System, more generally known under the name of mountain limestone. It extends over the whole of Middle Tennessee, to a few miles east of the Tennessee river, as may be seen in Perry county, where another division of the Silurian System makes its appearance, and this division is lost under the cretaceous strata, which make their appearance about ten miles west of the Tennessee river, in Perry county.

I have thought it necessary to give this brief view of the general geological features of the State of Tennessee, according to the most recent and philosophic innovations in geology, having in my former reports described our State according to the System of Transition and Mountain-limestone, that then obtained. Tennessee, perhaps more than any other State, displays various divisions of the philosophic system introduced by Murchison a nd perhaps no body has collected so many materials to identify our strata with those of the European Silurian, as I have collected in Tennessee. When I shall give a description of each county in particular, I expect to be able to show in what division of this System each must be placed.

It will not, I suppose, be considered superfluous to enumerate and describe a few fossils which have enabled me to determine the category to which the above described strata belong: it is only by their aid, that we can identify our strata with those of Europe.

So far as I have been able to decide, three, or perhaps four divisions of the Silurian System of Murchison, occur in Tennessee. The lower division is found between the Bays and Cumberland Mountains, and is characterized by a fossil which, as observed above, was first discovered by Lesueur near Lake Superior, and described by him as Maclurites, but which properly belongs to the genus Euomphalus of Sowerby; and if I am not mistaken, has been mentioned somewhere by Brongniart, as:

EUOMPHALUS MACLURII.

This, as already mentioned, is the first well characterized fossil we meet with in the lower division of this System I say well character

ized fossil, because this limestone contains several other fossils, but they are so intimately incorporated with the rocks in which they are embedded, that it is impossible to decide to what genera they belong. Some fossils, nevertheless, which are always recognizable in whatever state of mutillation, show that some species of Orthocera are amongst the number. Another well preserved fossil is

LITUITES MURCHISONI NOBIS.

This fossil differs from *L. convolvens* Schloth. in which the section of the convolutions is transversely elliptical, (see Bronn Lethæa Geognostica pl. 1, fig. 3,) whereas, in the *L. Murchisoni* this section is circular, which makes it specifically distinct from L. convolvens; and I dedicate it to him who has spread so much light upon the formation in which I have discovered it. My specimen seems long, being more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. I found only one specimen in Washington county.

As already observed, in proportion as we leave the Cambrain rocks, the fossils become more abundant, consisting mostly of zoophites; in some places the limestone strata, as the marble which is worked at Rogersville in Hawkins county, is entirely composed of them, but it is impossible to determine the genera or species to which they belong.

The next division occupies the whole of Middle Tennessee. It is composed of numerous strata of limestone, differing in texture from compact to coarse granular—and in color, from ash-gray to blackish-gray and almost black—some of them are nearly pure carbonate of lime, others are very argilaceous, having even an earthy smell when moistened, some having a marly appearance, are very subject to disintegration—while others are not sensibly acted upon by atmospheric agencies; some are without any organic remains, while others again are entirely made up of fossils. I consider this heterogeneous series of strata as belonging to one formation, because I have seen them alternate one with another, and have often found the same organic remains in strata which were separated from each other by several strata, differing in texture and color.

The fossils which I have discovered in this series are:

CRUSTACEA.

Cytherina Calthia? Hisinger Lethæa Svec. tab. 1, fig. 2. Davidson county.

Calymena Blumenbachii Brongn. Same locality.

Isotellus gigas Dekay. Nileus gigas Dalm. Asaphus gigas Bronn.—Middle Tennessee.

———planus Dekay. Davidson county.

MOLUSCA.

Bellerophon Nasheillensis nobis. Davidson county.

acutus? Murchison. Middle Tennessee.

several undetermined species. Middle Tennessee.

Lituites.

Polycrinites Haanii nobis. Davidson county and Ohio State.

Orthoceratites duplex?	Davidson county.
Conotubularia Cuvieri.	same locality.
Goldfussii.	"
Brongniarti.	"
Phragmoceras?	"
Cyrtoceras capricornulus nobis.	"
undetermined species.	"
Conularia quadrisulcata Sow.	"
Goniatites—new species.	Middle Tennessee.
Trochus—undetermined species.	same locality.
———undertermined species.	
Euomphalus—two new species.	"
Solarium Leaii nobis.	"
—— —— two new species.	White county.
Inachus? Hisinger.	Davidson county.
Turbo bicarinatus not of Vahlenberg.	Middle Tennessee.
Turrittella cingulata Hisinger.	Smith county.
———obsoleta.	same locality.
Modiola antiqua? Murch.	"
———undetermined species.	"
Venus?	"
Cardium alæforme.	"
elongatum Sow.	"
Leptæna rugosa Dalm.	Davidson county.
depressa Sow.	"
sericea.	
several undetermined species.	"
Trigonotreta speciosa Schlot.	"
ostiolata.	"
testudinaria.	"
aperturaia.	"
1. Cyrtia gigas nobis.	Davidson county.
Gypidia levis Dalm.	Middle Tennessee.
Terebratula reticularis Dalm.	same locality.
several new species?	"
Pinna—new species.	

ECHINODERMATA.

Asterias antiqua nobis.	Davidson county

ZOOPHITES.

Siphonia.	
Catenipora escharoides Lam.	
labyrinthica Goldf.	
Syringopora.	
Favosites Gothlandica.	
basaltica.	
spongites.	
Heliopora interstincta Bron.	Middle Tennessee

Columnaria Sulcata.
alveolata.
Turbinolia mitrata.
cuneata.
Cyathophyllum vermiculare.
Strombodes plicatus.
Echaria ovatopora nobis.
reticulata nobis.
Fucoides?
Tentaculites.

Observations on the above enumerated Fossils.

1. I noticed this fossil in my last report under the name of *Spirifer Cuspidatus* Sow. because it resembles, more or less, the figure of that fossil in the *M*anual of De la Beche. I am now convinced that it cannot be the *S. Cuspidatus;* it must belong to the genus *Cyrtia* Dalm. having the *deltidium* and *area* characterizing that genus. This deltidium, from its base at the hinge to its apex at the beak, is about two inches. The area or hinge is upwards of four inches in length. It is longitudinally ribbed, and resembles somewhat in figure the calceola heteroclyta Defrance. I believe it is the largest known of that genus.

2. Pinna. I doubt whether any species of the genus Pinna have been found in any of the old strata in Europe. In Middle Tennessee, parts of an undescribed species of the genus are found in the silicious stratum, which is separated from the great series of limestone strata by a stratum of aluminous slate. This silicious stratum extends in some places for miles without any fossil being discovered in it; in other places it is entirely made up of organic remains, amongst which gorgonia antiqua prevails. I have also found in it Trilobites, Leptena rugosa, which shows at once that the stratum belongs to an old series. I find occurring with the Pinna, pens of echini and hexangular pieces, as represented by Goldfuss in his figure of asterias quinqueloba. According to Goldfuss, the genus Pinna first makes its appearance in Keuper, Lias and Oolite.

3. Heliopora interstincta Bronn. Porites pyroformis Ehrenberg, Astræa porosa Goldfuss. This coral is of rare occurrence, in Middle Tennessee; I found only one specimen on the bank of the Cumberland river; but it characterizes eminently one of the marly limestone strata in Perry county, which belongs to a more recent division of the Tennessee Silurian. I have collected specimens there of all ages and shapes, some almost globular, others elongated, and others again dish-shaped.

It seems as yet not exactly decided amongst Paleontologists, to what genus these fossils belong. Those found in Tennessee, coincide pretty much with the description given by De Blainville of the genus Heliopora, (Manuel D'Actinologie, page 392,) except that the pores in the interstices of the round semi-lamellated tubes are, in our specimens, perfect capillary tubes, furnished with transverse septa; these tubes differ from those of the Astræa porosa from Eifel, of which I have a specimen in my Cabinet. In the specimen from Eifel, the

pores are exhibited on the surface as small and round points; in the Tennessee specimens, the pores are angular.

It seems to belong to two divisions of the Silurian in Tennessee. In England, it occurs in Middle Ludlow Rock, Wenlock limestone and Caradoc sandstone.

A third division of the Silurian System is particularly developed in Perry county, east and west of the Tennessee river. It is composed of strata of red, gray and brown granular limestone, the upper part consisting mostly of strata of earthy or marly limestone, which easily disintegrate, and contain a vast number of fossils, amongst which are many that are new. Those which I consider as characteristic, are

CRUSTACEA.

Calymena Blumenbachii.
——— non-determined.
Asaphus megalopthalmus nobis.
——— Hausmani.
——— gemmeliferus.
1. caudatus?

MOLUSCA.

Orthoceratites Defrancii nobis.
2. regularis.
3. Spirula Mortonii.
Terebratula Wilsonii.
aspera.
Leptena depressa.
Trigonotreta oblata.
Calceola sandalina.
Delthyris cardispermiformis.
4. Atrypa galeata Dalm.
Avicula reticulata.
Natica—N. Sp.

ECHINODERMATA.

Pentremites Reinwardtii.
——— Verneuili.
Eugeniacrinites mispiliformis.
5. Echinodermata.

ZOOPHITES.

Tragos capitatum.
Achilleum fungiforme?
——— Cheirotonum.
Cnemidium rimulosum.
6. Cyathophyllum ceratites.
7. Limaria clathrata Steininger.
8. Tennessiæ nobis.
Heliopora interstincta.
Aulopora serpens.
9. Caryphyllia cespitosa.
10. Cystiphyllum.
Catenipora labyrinthica.
meandrina nobis.

Favosites favosa.
Basaltica.
Alveolaris.
11. Spongites.
Flustra.
12. Fucoides? Adorica foleacea?

Observations on the above enumerated Fossils.

1. Asaphus caudatus? Brongn. It is very uncertain whether this trilobite is A. caudatus of B. I give it for the present this name, because the caudal portion is terminated in a tail which, in my specimen, is bent upwards, and the central lobe furnished with tubercules.

2. Orthoceratites regularis. This orthoceratites occurs in several places in Perry and Wayne counties, near the Tennessee river. It resembles the O. regularis as described by Bronn (Lethæa Geognostica, p. 100, tb. 1, fig. 10,) the size is not mentioned by that author; those found in Tennessee are long and slender. I have one which is about two feet long, and its two extremities being wanting, it must have been much longer when alive—the diameter of the upper end is 3½ inches, that of the lower 1 3-5; in these two feet are forty septa, so that each joint is 3-5 of an inch long. The syphon is central. It is mentioned by Bronn and Hisinger, that this syphon has a very small diameter, *(filiformis)*—the syphon in my specimens is small, but not *filiform*—where the diameter of the shell is 1 1-5 inch, that of the syphon is 3-10 of an inch; the convexity of the septa is very great.

3. Spirula Mortonii. Under this name I have enumerated, in my preceding report, a fossil which I discovered in a marly limestone in Perry county. I am uncertain whether it is really a *spirula*, since I have learned that the syphon is always dorsolateral; Bronn says (Lethæa Geogn. p. 102,) "die nervenrohre, wo ichre lage bekannt, fast immer am dorsal-rande befindlich ist." In my specimen, the section of the convolutions is transversely elliptical, and the syphon central. I have another species, differing in several particulars from the S. Mortonii, and which has its syphon dorso-lateral—the latter occurs, also, in Perry county, but more abundantly near Columbus, Ohio.

4. Atrypa galeata Dalm. This fossil characterizes the marly limestone of Perry county, particularly on the western bank of Tennessee river; and I found several single valves of them. These valves show that they do not generically differ from Gypidia conchidium Dalm. Pentamerus Sowerb. according to Hisinger, (see Lethæa Svecica p. 74,) the generic character which separates Gypidea from Atrypa is "sub rostro canali triangulari instructa, intus bilocularis, dissepimento longitudinali." Now, the Atrypa galeata found in Perry county, when the two valves are connected, coincide exactly with the figure and description of that fossil in Hissinger; (p. 76, pl. xxii, fig. I,) but when we examine the interior of the shell, then we find in the larger valve the triangular channel, ("canali triangulari,") and the septum which runs longitudinally through the large valve; (dissepimento longitudinali;) it differs only from the Gypidea in its proportions—the triangular, or rather, rhomboidal channel, in our specimen is small, but

it commences on the beak and terminates at the septum; whereas, in Gypidea, this channel is long.

5. Echinodermata. I have discovered many fossils belonging to crinoidea, in Tennessee; amongst which, are a number of new genera and species. These cannot be described without figures, and consequently they are not enumerated in this report. I am now preparing a description of them, which will be published with figures, in some scientific compilation.

6. Cyathophyllum. Lonsdale says, (see the Silurian System, by R. S. Murchison, London, 1839, p. 690.) "Only those turbinated corals, which present a central structure resembling the chambers of the Nautilus, have been placed in this genus." I had supposed, that our Silurian rocks were very rich in Cyathophylla, but if we adopt the characters mentioned by L., they contain but few Cyathophylla. The central, horizontal laminæ, exist in only a few; those that I had considered as belonging to the genus Cyathophyllum, have vertical laminæ, originating in the very centre of the fossil. It is true, they resemble, in this respect, the Turbinolia and one of the distinguishing characters of that genus, namely, the small projections or turbercules on the laminæ of the Turbinolia, are visible on some Cyathophylla. This uncertainty has, as yet, prevented me from investigating thoroughly these fossils. I am very much inclined to adopt the division made by Hisinger, in his Lethæa Svecica, p. 100, et seq. where the genus Cyathophyllum of Goldfuss, is subdivided into Turbinolia, Caryophyllia and Cyathophyllum; amongst the Turbinolia, he places the Cyathophyllum cerastites Goldf., though its section shows the horizontal laminæ. (See pl. xvii, fig. h.) Steininger (Mem. Soc. Geol. France, vol. 1, 2d part, p. 344,) places amongst the Turbinolia, the Cyathophyllum Turbinatum, Goldf. C. helianthoides, fig. 2, a—h, Goldf. C. flexuosum, Goldf. in the genus Caryophyllia, c. quadrigeminum Goldf. C. helianthoides, fig. 2, i, k, Goldf. C. hexagonum Goldf. he places in the genus Astræa.

My collection of them is pretty numerous—having been procured, some near the falls of the Ohio, but most of them in Perry and Davidson counties.

In my preceding Report, page 61, I have enumerated the Cyathophyllum plicatum, helianthoides, exentricum, vermiculare, all of Goldfuss and C. gracile nobis; but several others occur in Tennessee, in the Silurian rocks.

7. Limaria clathrata Steininger. Mem. Soc. Geol. France, vol. 1, p. 339, pl. xx.

Madrepora repens nobis, 5th Report, p. 64.

I described this fossil, in my preceding Report, under the name of Madreopora repens, a name under which it was described in the catalogue of my Cabinet ten years ago. Having since become acquainted with the labors of Steininger, published in 1834, and those of Murchison, I find the same described under the above-mentioned name; I think it very proper, therefore, to separate it from the genus madrepora, in which I reluctantly placed it at first.

In my specimens, this coral is spread over rocks, which seem entirely

composed of fragments of fossils, or over zoophites. I possess one specimen, having a reticular expansion of about four inches square, which spreads over the inferior surface of a Favosites gothlandica; another, over F, polymorpha. It is not uncommon, to find this coral attached to the lower surface of these fossils. I never saw it on the upper surface; Steininger says, "Elles (Limaria) sont des deux cote du reseau garnies de pores, ce qui prouve que ces polypiers n'etaient point encroutans, ainsi que leur adherence au calcaire pourrait le faire croire;" if such were the case, the Favosites must have attached itself to the Limaria.

They occur, as mentioned in preceding Report, near Brownsport, Perry county. For foreign localities, Wenlock limestone Dudley, Wenlock, Ledbury, etc. Murchison—Eifel Steininger.

LIMARIA FRUTICOSA Steininger.

Branches of this species, not forming reticular expansions, are often found on slabs of limestone at the same locality.

8. LIMARIA TENNESSEÆ nobis.

The branches of this Limaria have only one-third of the diameter of the preceding species; this cannot be attributed to accident or age—it must be a permanent character, because, if they increased with age, the meshes, formed by the junction of these branches being very small, would disappear, and form a solid incrustating expansion.

9. Caryophyllia cespitosa Steininger, Mem. Soc. Geol. France, vol. 1, p. 342.

Lithodendrum cespitosum. Goldf. tab. xiii, fig. 4. The fossil which I consider, for the present, as Caryophyllia cespitosa, resembles, in several respects, the figures published in Murchison's *Silurian System* and Goldfuss' *Icones*, it being composed of radiating laminæ, having a striated surface, and composed of branches; but the mode of increase or re-production is not represented in the figures of these authors. In my specimens—and I have examined a great number—the young individuals originate invariably from the terminating cells, whereas in the above-mentioned figures, the branches dichotomise at undetermined intervals; not one of these sub-divisions takes place in our fossil, but the prolification from the terminating cells (as observed above) is numerous, giving often four lateral sprouts from one cell, while the central one sometimes continues. In this respect, our fossil approaches to the Cyathophyllum, if this genus was not now characterized by transverse septa, as in the Nautilus—but this seems also to be the case in fig. 7, pl. xvi of Murchison, though nothing is mentioned of this structure in the description of it.

The C. cespitosa is often accompanied by a fossil which resembles the Achillum, and no figure could be made of it which would represent it better than that of Achilleum cheirotonum Goldf. (See Icones, pl. xxix. fig. 5,) but I have already observed in my preceding Report, (see page 60,) that the internal stricture is entirely obliterated, and I doubt whether any of the Achilla have yet been found in our Silurian rocks.

10. Cystiphyllum—Lonsdale.

The generic characters of the Cystiphyllum, as laid down by Lonsdale, (Murchison Silar. Sys. page 691,) are "Turbinate, or cylindrical,

fixed, single, or united in groups by secretions from the animal while living. Externally, striated; internally, composed of small bladderlike cells. No distinct centre. Terminal cup deep, surface uneven conforming to the shape of the cell, and traversed by interrupted striæ.

Cystiphyllum cylindricum Lonsd.

Irregular conical, fixed, furnished with roots when young; at an advanced age, cylindrical, straight or curved; externally rugose and striated, internally, wholly vesicular; terminal cup (not deep in our specimens,) surface large, proturberances traversed by dotted rays; no distinct centre.

The specimens in my collection are of various sizes, from young small cups, to the size of 7 inches. They are all silicious, and when the external surface is worn off, they have an appearance as if they were composed of cones thrust the one into the other; on the external surface of which, the above mentioned vesicular structure is plainly visible, in fact the tubercules or protuberances mentioned, produce this vesicular structure.

They are rare near Harpeth river, Davidson county, and in Perry county—more abundant at the Falls of the Ohio, Kentucky. Foreign localities, England, in the Wenlock limestone, Benthalledge.

11. Favosites Spongites Lonsd.

Lonsdale in his description of corals, (*M*urchison's Siluriam System, page 684,says: "This fossil is retained among the Favosites, because of its connecting lateral formina; and because *it does not consist of concentric incrusting layers of short tubes*, the essential character, according to Lamarck, of the genus Alveolites. Steininger, on the contrary, speaking of this genus says: "Ce polypier se compose toujours de couches cellularies dont l'une couvre l'ature, de maniere que le bord de la couche superieure depasse la couche inferieture, et que la partie inferiure du polypier indique par des rides concentriques cette superposition des couches." (Steininger *M*em Soc. Geol. France, Tom. 1. part 2d, page 336.) Most of my specimens of Favosites, belonging to different species, confirm the statement of Steininger, and these concentric ridges are particularly displayed in the F. Spongites and F. fibrosa.

12. Fucoides.

The form of these vegetable remains is very beautiful; it is about 3 1-4 inches in length, and 3 inches in width, its numerous ramifications are spread over the stone in as elegant a manner as the most dextrous botanist could have fixed such a plant in his hortus siccus. Sometimes the leaves are single; at other times one is upon several others, but always in such a manner as to show the perfect figure of the plant, evincing that it was in its unaltered state. It shows more or less the shape of the Fucoides antiqus of Hisinger—not being in possession of the works on fossil plants, I am uncertain whether it has been described.

Two other plants, belonging, perhaps, to some other genera, are found in Tennessee, and consequently belong to a lower silurian division. The formation of Perry county, above described, is covered towards the west by a series of rocks belonging to the cretaceous groupe; it is composed of ferruginous sandstone without any fossils, green sand, earthy marl,

characterized by fossils like analagous strata, in New Jersey and Maryland, and which extends as far west as the Mississippi river. Whether the Perry county strata are to be considered as the superior of the Silurian divisions in Tennessee, or whether the above mentioned (page —) oolitic strata are the superior of that system, is a question which I am not prepared to answer.

This oolitic stratum, and its coeval silicious strata, are well characterized by organic remains. The oolitic limestone is principally characterized by several specimens of Pentremites—of which the P. florealis and P. pyriformis are abundant.

It seems as yet uncertain to what geological epoch the Pentremites belongs. I cannot find in the recent works on geology in my possession. Bronn (Lethæa Georgn.) says it occurs in *Kohlen kalk*—but what is his *Kohlen kalk*? It includes all the strata between *zechstein* (magnesian limestone) and the primordial strata. De La Beche places it also in the *carboniferous limestone*, but his carboniferous group comprehends the coal measures, the mountain limestone, part of the transition limestone, and the old red sandstone. In fact this fossil seems so rare in Europe, that it cannot be considered there a charterizing fossil.

The Pentremites undoubtedly characterizes the limestone which occurs to the east of Sparta, in White county, Tennessee, that which forms the superior strata of *M*ount Sano, near Huntsville, Alabama, and at several places in Kentucky. It is at the same time characterized by its oolitic structure, which is not possessed by any of the other limestone strata in Tennessee. It is never found alternating with or overlaying any of the coal strata. It is also very distinct from the lower strata, which are mountain limestone belonging to the Silurian rocks. The question now is, whether this oolitic limestone belongs to what Murchison calls the upper Silurian, or whether it belongs to the carboniferous limestone mentioned by the same author?

That the above described stratum must be coeval with the stratum of aluminous slate, and with a series of silicious strata by which it is covered, and which forms all the ridges and table lands in Middle Tennessee, is shown by the identity of the fossils which are found in both stratifications. The fossils which characterize the oolitic limestone are also found in the silicious strata, while the aluminous slate, which lies between them is free of organic remains, and consequently these three different rocks must belong to the same geological epoch.

Besides the Pentremites of which I have spoken above, the oolitic limestone in Tennessee, is characterized by a genus of fossils which is very rare in Europe, and very abundant in Tennessee and some other western States, where the series of rocks now under consideration occurs, namely, by the genus *strombodes*, which will be described in the sequel; these fossils we always find on the table lands formed by the silicious strata and in the oolitic limestone; they are always silicious and not only are the fossils in this limestone silicious, but as I have already observed in a preceding Report, (5th Report, page 7,) the oolitic limestone is, in some places, also changed in silex.

As the above mentioned silicious strata contain our most important

Iron ores, it is necessary to give a more particular account of it. It has sometimes the appearance of silicious compact sandstone, at other times of chert or hornstone, again at other times of an argillacious sandstone, assuming here and there an earthy appearance so as to resemble the substance used on the continent of Europe, under the name of Tripoly, for the same purpose as in England and in this country, the rottenstone is used. It is in some places wholly destitute of organic remains. I have examined it for miles for that purpose, and found not a single fossil, while in other places the organic remains are abundant—the whole of the rock being composed of these remains, consisting generally of gorgonia, syringopora, stronebodes, etc.

I mentioned above that the silicious strata contained the most interesting deposit of iron ore in Middle Tennessee. I do not consider these deposits as coeval with the silicious rock; there is no doubt but that these iron ores were deposited posterior to all the rocks in Tennessee east of the cretaceous strata in West Tennessee or Western District, and they must have been deposited anterior to the strata of Greenland; that such is the case is plainly seen near the iron Works of Mr. Valeer, in Perry county, where the rocks containing the iron ore are covered by the cretaceus strata. This iron ore which is composed of the various species of hydroxide of iron, as brown iron stone, hæmatite, etc. is only found in places where the silicious strata have been disturbed and broken up—hereby very extensive vacuities have been formed, which are now filled with a ferruginous silicious earth, and the above mentioned varieties of iron ore. This iron ore has an appearance as if it had filtered from above into these cavities, and exhibits in several places a stalactical form—the fragments of the silicious rocks, sometimes only its fossils, being imbedded in the masses of iron ore. The ore never penetrates the limestone stratum upon which the silicious stratum rests. That the Tennessee iron ore is posterior to the formation of the limestone is shown more clearly in East Tennessee, in one of the ore banks of General Carter, in Carter or perhaps Johnson county, in Shady Valley. As already mentioned in the preceding pages, the formation of the limestone strata of that part of Tennessee is anterior to that of the strata of Middle Tennessee, and coeval with the strata of slates, etc., belonging to the Cambrian rocks. In this limestone I never found any traces of organic remains. It would seem that these limestone strata in East Tennessee, have been exposed for a great while to the action of currents of water, whereby they have been cut up in every direction, forming furrows and channels and consequently elevations in ridges, cones and pyramids of more than six and eight feet high and of various diemensions, having all rounded edges, angles and summits, and showing unequivocally traces of the action of water; in this State they have been covered with iron ore. When the workmen arrive at this limstone, they go no deeper, and it is by their operations that these water-worn rocks have become visible.—The iron ore of Shady Valley is similar to that of Middle Tennessee; so that it seems that the Cambrian rocks of E. Tennessee were exposed the same circumstances as the upper Silurion rocks of Middle Tennessee, and that during the long interval between the Cambrian period

and the upper Silurian deposits in Middle Tennessee, no depositions have taken place in East Tennessee, and that these depositions have re-commenced with the period of the formation of the iron ores in Middle Tennessee.

As I have observed above, the latter strata are charactized by fossils, and some of them seem to characterise the Silurian system—the most interesting of them are:—

Pentremites.
Gorgonia infundibuliformis.
———antiqua.
Syrnigopora ramulosa, Goldf. near Eddyville.
Strombodes.
Bellerophon hiulcus.

Observations on the above enumerated Fossils.

Strombodes pentagonus Goldf.

The characters of the genus Strombodes are: calcareous polyparium, composed of conical stellated cells constructed of parallel vertical lamellæ proceeding from the centre, from which rises an inverted cone. These cells stand parallel and vertical one next to the other, and are by the junction of their expanded border connected in horizontal expansions, from each of which shoots up a second and third conical cell, having all the same height. As the broad borders are likewise in contact with each other, the coral assumes the appearance of a horizontal series of small vaults, supported by columns transfixing all the lamellæ.

To these characters Lonsdale adds: "The centre consisting not of transverse plates, resembling the cepta of a nautilus, or of bladder-like cells, but of lamellæ contorted spirally." [Murchison Silur. Syst. page 691.] And he places in this genus the *Cyathophyllum plicatum* of Goldfuss.

If the above stated characters constitute Strombodes, a genus which seems to be very rare in Europe, [Bronn and Goldfuss mention only Drummond's Island, in Lake Huron, as a locality where it occurs,] they are applicable to an extensive and interesting series of Western fossils, eminently characterizing, not only some of the superior strata of Tennessee, but extending from Lake Huron to Alabama. Lesueur and myself found this fossil in 1825, South of Merrimac river, in Missouri; this Naturalist, conceiving some resemblance between the spiral elevation of the centre of the cells of this fossil and that of the genus Stylina of Lamark, considered it as Stylina, and I have often in my writings mentioned it under that name. But having since become acquainted with the works of Goldfuss, Brown, Murchison and others, and having found a water-worn specimen, which happened to be exactly like that figured by Goldfuss, under the name of Strombodes pentagonus, I have no doubt that all these supposed Stylinæ belong to the genus *Strombodes*.

Several well determined species of this genus occur in Tennessee and the adjacent States, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri, in fact I do not know any genus which occupies so extensive a geological range in the United States. It is not only abundant, but the varieties incident to its growth are numerous. Large masses of it are found, and in a good state of preservation, I have one which is about 2 feet in

length and recollect having seen a mass of it projecting from the roof of a cave through which runs a fine stream of water, near Eddyville, Kentucky, which I believe is about five feet square. I possess several species of this coral which I should have described if it could have been done without plates.

SEVIER COUNTY.

Sevier county is, in a geological point of view, pretty much the same as Cocke county, of which I gave a description in my preceding Report. The southern part of it is very mountainous, and terminates in the high ridge called the Great Smoky mountain, which forms the state line between North Carolina and Tennessee. The mountains in this part are rather more precipitous and craggy than those of Cocke county; they contain fewer table lands, and belong to what modern geologists call the *Cambrian System*, composed of highly inclined, and sometimes vertical strata of various kinds of slate. Amongst these slaty rocks, are some which contain pyrites, which is very minutely dispersed through them, so as to be imperceptible to the eye, and renders them susceptible of decomposition; in fact large tracts of them are decomposed to a great extent. These rocks show, for several miles, decomposition, being worn out in the most fantastic manner, sometimes forming rock houses, (as they are called there) at other places they are perforated by holes twenty or thirty feet wide; at others, again, they exhibit the appearance, at a distance, of the ruins of old feudal castles. It is in these rock houses that the materials for the fabrication of alum, Epsom salts, and saltpetre are now found. The above-mentioned slaty rocks alternate with various strata of sandstone or grauwacke. This series, which forms the most mountainous part, terminates in a stratum of roofing slate, about ten miles north of the Smoky mountain. At this point commences a series of limestone strata, which do not contain any organic remains, and must belong to the same *Cambrian System*, because we find it covered again towards the north (upwards of ten or eleven miles) by another stratum of roofing slate, like the one above.

In this stratum of limestone I found some of the finest variegated marbles. Not far from the old iron works of Mr. Love, somewhere near the west fork of Little Pigeon, occurs a variety of Breccia marble, which I admired very much, and should have been glad to have carried home with me some fragments to be polished. This marble is at the same time very interesting in a geological point of view. The marble called breccia, is composed of fragments of rocks of anterior formation, which are joined together with a calcareous cement. The fragments in the marble under consideration, are of the same calcareous nature as the cement. Now, the stratum of slate upon which this limestone immediately rests, does not seem to have undergone any fracturing; this is the case also with the stratum which lies upon it, so that the causes by which the rocks were broken, the fragments of which now form the breccia, existed only during the formation of this stratum. As I observed above, so far as I could ascertain from examination on the spot, I found that all the fragments were calcareous,

and as they were all angular and not water-worn, they must have been cemented together shortly after having been broken up.

This limestone continues to a few miles north of Sevierville, where it is covered by another stratum of slate.

Upon this stratum of slate follows one of quartzite, which again disappear before reaching Frenchbroad river, the bed of which is limestone; this limestone also terminates before reaching Bay's mountain, which is silicious, mostly sandstone, and is perhaps coeval with what Murchison calls upper *Cambrian.* North of this mountain range, Sevier county runs out to a point as far as Holston river. This point is limestone, similar to that of Jefferson county, which I consider as the lower *Silurian* of Murchison.

As I observed above, the mountainous parts of Sevier county are very precipitous and craggy, and covered with forest; it is therefore difficult, if not almost impossible, to find out the ores that are hidden in these mountains. Several indications of iron are here and there seen on the surface. In my first visit to this county, I pointed out a bed of iron ore to Mr. Love, who was then working a rather indifferent quality. This gentleman has since erected works on that place, which are still in operation, and if I am not mistaken, belong now to Col. Micajah C. Rodgers, of Sevierville. There is no doubt but that iron ore will be found in other places. Large veins of sulphate of barytes cross some of these mountains, which probably contain some metal.

Perhaps, judging from the similarity of the rocks in the vicinity of the heads of the west fork, and those near Coqua creek in the Ocoee District, some gold may be obtained by washing from the earth of the rivulets and low places in that part of the county.

As regards the forests, they are composed of trees somewhat similar to those of Cocke county, namely, white oak, rock or chesnut oak, chesnut, wild cherry, black walnut, mountain black birch, yellow pine, white pine, all of which grow very luxuriantly, and change with the elevations of the mountains. In the less mountainous parts, we have white beech, buckeye, several species of magnolia, poplar *(liriodendron tulipifera,)* sugar maple. Where the land becomes level, it becomes more fertile, and sugar maple and other trees, that commonly grow in river bottoms, and shrubs of great variety cover the ground.

The lands in the coves and near the creeks and rivers are of a good quality, and by proper cultivation yield well. Though the mountains do not contain any extensive table lands, nevertheless, the ranges for cattle and stock of every description are not surpassed in excellence by those of any other county.

Roofing Slate.—One of the most interesting mineral products of Sevier county is the Roofing Slate, of which it contains extensive ranges. A stratum of it may be seen on the map of that county, lying between Frenchbroad river and the fork of Little Pigeon, a few miles north of Sevierville, and crossing the Little Pigeon near this town. How far it extends, I have not been able to ascertain; but a more extensive stratum is situated towards the south, or rather the

southeast of Sevierville, running from southwest to northeast, nearly parallel to the Great Smoky mountain, and being perhaps a continuation of the Chilhowee mountain in Blount county. As I have observed above, this is a very extensive tract of slate, and from the superficial examination to which I could subject it, no quarries having yet been made in it, seems to be of an excellent quality. I have seen slabs of it, which had been detached by some natural cause, from ten to twelve feet square, and of uniform thickness—perfectly level and sonorous. To the enterprising citizens who shall penetrate this bed, it will perhaps yield some other varieties of this useful substance.

In order to give an idea of the usefulness of this slate, and to point out its real characters, I beg leave to state that we distinguish the different kinds of slate, only by their exterior character, namely, their smoothness or minuteness of grain, weight, durability, color, extent of the slabs, etc. But the naturalist, who looks to the nature of the rock, considers more particularly its geological position, as forming the lowest of the fossiliferous, or sometimes, perhaps, the uppermost of the non-fossiliferous strata, and distinguishes it, therefore, from another kind of slate which belongs to a more recent formation. But to the architect these considerations are unimportant.

The good roofing slate has a dark gray, approaching to a bluish color—showing, when polished, an infinite number of small brilliant points, lying in the direction of the slaty structure. Such slate is sonorous, is not acted upon by acids, and gives a whitish gray mark, when scratched with iron, or a piece of the same slate.

Slate is not susceptible of a high polish like marble, but it may be brought to a very smooth surface by pumice stone or similar materials, and in this case it is unctuous to the touch. Moreover, all slates, or similar rocks, of whatever color, may be made fit for roofing, if they can be divided into thin laminæ or slabs, which are level and sonorous, and susceptible of being trimmed and pierced with the proper hammer, without breaking, and if they absorb no water, when they have been for some time submerged in this fluid. Because, if this were the case, the frost would soon destroy them, whatever might be their other good qualities.

The strata of slate in Sevier county are very much inclined, approaching almost to a vertical position. It is this inclination, together with the thickness of the strata, that determines the mode of extracting the slate; we can therefore prescribe no general rule for working these quarries; some require subterraneous galleries, others perpendicular shafts—while others again may be worked above ground, as in common stone quarries. These are therefore circumstances which are entirely local.

The leaves of which the strata of slate are composed, are sometimes parallel to these strata, but oftener perpendicular to them.

In most cases, the slate on the surface of the stratum, or even for several feet below the ground, is of an inferior quality; I learned this fact in the slate quarries of Angers, in the department of Maine and Loire in France. This quarry, which for a long while produced slate of an inferior quality, furnished a superior kind after the works had

reached some depth. Immediately under the vegetable soil, is found a kind of rotten slate, which is called *cosse*, then follows a slate, which cannot be divided in thin leaves, which is used for building stone—at about fifteen feet below the surface, the good slate commences, which they call *franc quartier*, and which is quarried in cuts four hundred feet long, and three hundred feet deep. The part below this, which is of an unknown depth, has not been quarried, which is to be regretted, as it contains slate of a superior excellence.

It is necessary that the slate should be split up in laminæ in the quarry, as soon as it is separated from the stratum, because, whenever it has lost the natural humidity which pervades the rocks in their natural position, it becomes difficult to split.

It is not necessary to enumerate all the purposes for which slate may be used. A roof made of slate lasts fifty years without repairs, and when repaired will last fifty years longer. It is impermeable to rain and entirely fire-proof. It will not melt like zinc, when exposed to heat, nor rust as do tin roofs, wherever the tin, by some accident, is removed from the iron, nor burn as do our common shingle roofs.—When a fire takes place in a house, it is often the case that the fire is communicated by the roof to the next—it is seldom the case, therefore, in our towns and cities, that one house alone is destroyed by fire, but generally several at a time. In Europe, where the houses are covered with tiles or slate, these extensive conflagrations seldom take place.

The slate may be used for stoves and fire-places, for cisterns, evaporating pans which are heated by steam, and the coarse kinds make the best flag-stones—and when polished, slate forms fine tables and tablets for writing.

It forms an extensive branch of commerce in Europe, where the slates of England have been long known. In France, it is only since the commencement of the Revolution, that slate quarries have been properly worked. Before the year 1789, they imported 36,000 francs worth of slate, and in the years 1816 and 1817, they exported 55,000,000 of slates, (Heron de Villefosse.) The slates of Angers, which are 8 by 13 inches, sell in Paris from 42 to 45 francs the 1000; the smaller sized, which are called *cartelette*, sell for from 18 to 20 francs the 1000.

Alum.—Although we have inexhaustible quantities of the materials from which Alum can be prepared, in our State, and though I have repeatedly advised some of our citizens to undertake the manufacture of it, and have shown them the manner of preparing it, this source of industry and profit is nevertheless neglected. So far as I know, no Alum is prepared west of the Alleghany mountains—we still import from the east this article, which is manufactured there or imported from Europe. I established, in the year 1811, the first manufactory where Alum was prepared from natural products, in Maryland, between Annapolis and Baltimore. Since that time, other establishments have been erected, where Alum is prepared in an artificial manner, which is, however, very expensive; and the establishment in Maryland, as to local advantages, is not to be compared with the advan-

tages which are offered in the localities in Tennessee, where these materials occur.

The substance from which Alum is manufactured is the *aluminous slate*, which is so abundant in several parts of Middle and East Tennessee, and which has been mentioned in all my reports. It has been erroneously considered by many of our citizens as stone coal; several persons have actually made extensive excavations in it, in search of this combustible, and, if I am not mistaken, a citizen of Davidson county is still engaged in this unprofitable operation.

Those who are initiated in the science of chemistry, know that Alum is composed of sulphuric acid, alumina, potash and water. Now, these ingredients, as such, are not contained in the above-mentioned slate, but, the potash excepted, are produced during its exposure to the action of atmospheric agencies. This slate, before it is altered by the above-mentioned atmospheric action, is composed of much alumina and imperceptible particles of sulphuret of iron. Now, it is known to mineralogists, that most of these compounds of iron and sulphur (pyrites or sulphuret of iron) combine with the oxygen of the atmospheric air or of water; hereby the sulphur is changed into sulphuric acid, and the iron into oxyde of iron, and form sulphate of iron; but a superabundance of sulphuric acid, at least more than is necessary to the formation of iron, is formed; this superabundance of acid enters into combination with the alumina, and we have the principal constituent of Alum, namely, the sulphate of alumina—this sulphate is yet increased by the decomposition of the sulphate of iron when it is exposed to the action of the air; the iron, combining with another proportion of oxygen, becomes a kind of copperas or sulphate of iron, which is more susceptible of decomposition, and produces hereby an additional quantity of sulphuric acid, to combine with the alumina.

Such is the formation of the sulphate of alumina, one of the constituents of alum, when it is formed spontaneously by the action of air and moisture alone; and the quantity thus formed is often sufficient for an Alum establishment. Sometimes, nevertheless, this process goes on too slowly to make it answer the purpose; in this case we have it in our power to accelerate the production of the acid, by exposing the slate to an operation called roasing. This roasting must be moderate, in order to prevent the formed salt from decomposing—for which purpose we mix the broken alum slate with wood, and set it on fire; when the combustion is over, the residual matter, consisting of earth, oxide of iron and sulphate of alumina, is lixiviated with water and the sulphate of alumina is dissolved; to this must now be added the potash, which may be procured here by the superabundance of wood contained in our forests, and we have all the ingredients necessary for the making of Alum.

This process is very simple, and does not require much skill, but, for the benefit of those who may wish to engage in this profitable branch of industry, I will give a more complete description of the process.

I have observed above, that during the disintegration or decomposition of the alum slates the sulphate of iron is first formed; this substance is the copperas or green vitriol of commerce. If the aluminous

slate contains large quantities of pyrites,* and it is an object to prepare the copperas, then the aluminous slate must not be roasted, because this salt is decomposed by heat. It should then be simply exposed when broken up, to the action of the air and moisture, care being taken that the moisture is not so great as to dissolve the formed salt and wash it off; this precaution, nevertheless, is not exactly necessary if the materials (aluminous slate, or pyrites) are placed on a clay floor which is impregnable to water, and with which is connected a trough to conduct the fluid into a cistern; from the cistern it is conveyed into proper evaporating pans to bring it to a proper consistency to be crystalised. But, as copperas is already manufactured at several places on this side of the mountains, I will confine myself to the process necessary in the manufacture of Alum.

At some places where this aluminous slate is exposed to the atmospheric agencies in such manner as to be protected from the rains, (I have found several such places in Tennessee,) many wagon loads of decomposed materials, which will produce more than their own weight in Alum, may be collected. Of course, in such places, the establishment may be productive as soon as it is in operation; at the same time some of the unaltered slate may be broken up, and exposed to the action of the air and moisture in places as above mentioned, where the rain cannot wash away the formed salt. In a short time, (three or four months,) longer or shorter according to the season, the slate begins to swell or exfoliate, and a saline effervesence is formed; the slate may now be lixiviated (licked, as it is vulgarly called,) in large hoppers, constructed in such manner that the fluid may be received into large cisterns, where it subsides. The insoluble residue after the lixiviation, spread out in such manner that the air and moisture can act upon it, may, after a sufficient time, be lixiviated again, and a fresh crop will be produced.

In case the materials do not readily effloresce, a moderate roasting, as observed above, will be necessary. This may be performed by placing a number of layers of wood and slate alternately the one upon the other; during the combustion the sulphur of the pyrites is changed into sulphuric acid, which combines with the alumina, and the iron is brought to a high state of oxidation, and therefore, not soluble in the acid. This roasted material is lixiviated, as mentioned above.

The lixivium, or lie, should be as strong, or concentrated, as practicable, which may be done by keeping only the first run for use while the latter part is thrown again on fresh materials.

As I have observed above, we have here only one constituent of Alum. The other constituent is the potash, and the mode of procuring it, is pretty well known to those who have been engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre from our caves—it is necessary only to lixiviate our common ashes, and if enough of ashes cannot be obtained, to

*Pyrites, or sulphuret of Iron, is a compound of sulphur and Iron; it is sometimes called brasses, or simply sulphur; it has generally a metallic lustre, approaching the color of brass—it gives fire when struck with steel—and when heated, gives out the odor of sulphur.

burn the wood for that purpose. The lixivium of the potash must also be made as strong as practicable, and must be poured into the lixivium of the aluminous slate, as long as any alum falls to the bottom.

The rationale of this process is very obvious. As I have already observed, a superabundance of sulphuric acid is formed during the decomposition of the aluminous slate, this acid enters into combination with the potash, forming sulphate of potash, which, combining with the sulphate of alumina, forms the Alum. Now, the Alum is a crystalizable salt, and requires between forty-six and forty-seven per cent. of water; and precipitates mostly in a crystalline powder; the liquid may then be decanted, by means of cocks which are placed at different distances from the bottom; the powder must be washed with a little cold water, which deprives it of nearly all the sulphate of iron, which is the principal and most injurious impurity that it contains.

The decanted lixivium may then be evaporated, and another crop of Alum obtained. The liquid is now pretty free of Alum, but often contains some free sulphuric acid, or sulphate of iron; and it may, therefore, be thrown on the hoppers, where the sulphuric acid will combine with the alumina, or the sulphate of iron will be decomposed, and, consequently, will augment the product of the following operation.

The Alum thus formed, when dried, will answer for many purposes, but it is not the Alum of commerce; to render it soluble, it must undergo another process, which is called refining. For this purpose, a few hundred pounds of the crude Alum are put into a copper pan, with as much soft water as is just sufficient for its solution when boiling hot; some manufacturers add some bullock's blood after the solution is effected, for the purpose of clarification, and after a short time, when the Alum is held in solution by only a little more fluid than its own water of crystalization, the liquor is run into casks where it concretes almost entirely in a single mass. After ten or twelve days, the residual liquor is poured out, and the Alum, being broken into pieces of about a hundred weight, is ready for sale.

The vessels for evaporation, crystalization, etc., used in the preparation of Alum on a large scale, require some consideration. As there is always some free acid in the liquor from which the Alum is prepared, which acts upon iron, and as iron is injurious in Alum, boilers of that metal cannot be used. Copper would answer; but as the evaporating pans for this salt are very large, it would be too expensive to have them of this metal. All this is obviated by lead, as the acid does not act upon it, and the price is moderate, and the lead of the same value after it has been used for these purposes. The evaporating pans which I found best, were twenty feet in length, and five or six feet in width—the bottom was what is called scupper lead, of the thickness of 4-5 or 1-2 inch, the edges of which are raised so as to form a rectangular box, and some thinner sheet-lead soldered upon these edges to give it the requisite height, which may be from two to three feet. These pans must be placed upon iron plates, which are supported by the walls which form the flues and fire-place below the boiler or pan. This precaution of the iron floor is necessary to pre-

serve the pan, because the weight which it supports is very great, and the lead, when hot, becomes soft, so that if not properly supported, the lead will bulge out, become thinner, and consequently weaker, and the fluid run through the bottom. If the fluid does not deposit earthy matter, so as to incrust the bottom of the pan, it will last a great while; this must be taken off by hammers after every operation, so that the bottom may not suffer, and require to be sooner renewed. The evaporation must proceed uninterruptedly night and day, because when suffered to cool, a sediment attaches itself to the bottom, so that the fluid is not in immediate contact with the lead, and it becomes so hot as to melt. Each operation ought to be so conducted as to last no longer than between three and four days.

In regard to Potash, these establishments have some advantage when erected in the vicinity of large places. There are several refuse articles of chemical and other factories, which contain potash or ammonia (which serves the same purpose) that may be got cheap—as the residue of aqua fortis and of sulphuric acid, both of which are sulphate of potash: the refuse ley of the hard soap manufacturers, which is produced when common salt is added, by which a solution of muriate of potash is formed—these, and all similar substances, may be used in the preparation of Alum. In our country, particularly in the mountainous districts, where the aluminous slate is found, we have immense quantities of wood, which in these places is of no value, so that sufficient quantities of potash may be made to answer all purposes.

I stated above, that large quantities of materials for the preparation of Alum occur in our State. Besides the unaltered aluminous slate, large quantities of the efflorescence of this slate (the result of spontaneous decomposition) are found in several places. Amongst the most conspicuous localities are, those already mentioned in Sevier county, where wagon loads of these efflorescences may be obtained; several places on the Cumberland mountains, particularly at the crossing of Walden's ridge from Pikeville to Washington; in several places where the black slate occurs in Middle Tennessee, as near Paradise Hill in Davidson, and several places in Williamson and Maury counties; in fact, in almost all the places where the black slate occurs. And these products are generally known and used as alum, or copperas, by the persons living in these vicinities; indeed, these efflorescences contain both these salts, and perhaps in undetermined proportions. But the most common constituents, as I have ascertained by an analysis of a specimen from Cocke county, and of one from the Cumberland mountain, ten or twelve miles north from Pikeville, in the Sequatchee valley, are

	FROM PIKEVILLE.	SEVIER COUNTY.
Alumina,	9	14
Sulphuric acid,	35	36
Water,	44	41
Oxide of Iron,	12	9
	100	100

In other specimens, I have found 21 per cent. of oxide of iron; in fact, some very fibrous and silky varieties I found almost entirely composed of sulphate of iron, or copperas.

When iron is considerable in its composition, it is more advantageous to evaporate the fluid obtained from the lixiviation, and crystalize first the sulphate of iron, (copperas,) and to the remaining fluid, which contains the sulphate of alumina, the potash is added, and the mixture is then treated as mentioned above.

Sulphate of Magnesia.—The Sulphate of Magnesia, generally known under the names of Epsom or Seidlitz salt, is another substance which is found in the rock houses, as efflorescence produced by the decomposition of some of the slaty rocks in our State. An interesting locality of it is found in the vicinty where the aluminous materials, described in the preceding pages, in Sevier county, are found. Another locality of it is in the Cumberland mountains, one or one and a half miles west from Piney creek. It occurs as efflorescence, or as fibrous, crystaline masses, in the cavities of the slaty rocks; and as it is produced by the decomposition of these rocks, the product may be augmented by exposing the rocks, broken in pieces in such situations that moisture and air can act upon it, but where the rain cannot dissolve the salt.

In order to prepare this salt for commerce, it is only necessary to lixiviate the decomposed rock, evaporate the fluid and crystalize it. But, according to analyses which I have made of specimens from several localities, it also contains, besides the sulphate of magnesia, some sulphate of iron and sulphate of alumina—the latter being incrystalizable, remains in the mother water; and as the sulphate of magnesia is more crystalizable than the sulphate of iron, and as the latter becomes still less crystalizable during the process, it will also, for the most part, remain in the mother water, and a second solution and crystalization of the sulphate of magnesia is, therefore, necessary to render it pure and fit for sale.

Saltpetre.—Several of the rock houses so abundant in the mountainous part of Sevier county, will furnish Saltpetre. The mode of extracting this substance from the earthy materials, and of bringing it to a soluble state, is well known to the people of Tennessee, many of whom were engaged in manufacturing it during the late war.

Iron Ore.—One of the principal objects of my investigations, has been the Iron Ores; and I become more and more convinced, that the quantity of these Ores in the State of Tennessee is immense. I found extensive deposits of them in Lawrence county, which, from their convenient proximity to navigation, are very valuable. I made some arrangements when in that county to obtain some of the ore for analysis, and to prepare a map, exhibiting its different localities and the nature of the water power; but I have been disappointed in receiving the necessary information. I have, therefore, been obliged to delay the description of that county till my next report.

I have also searched for Iron Ore in the vicinity of Manchester, in

Marshall county. This locality is very interesting in several points of view. The town is situated near the Barren Fork of Duck River and Bark-camp or Berry's creek, which furnishes water power for many excellent mill-seats. It also contains one of the most remarkable remains of Indian antiquities in Tennessee, namely the Stone fort, which is situated in the fork, formed by the junction of Barren Fork and Bark-camp creeks. This fork, which contains about thirty-three acres of ground, is placed in such manner, that it is defended towards the north, west and south, by the two creeks above mentioned, and has somewhat the form of a bastion, the gorge, or the eastern part of which is defended by eight square elevations, placed in two lines. These defences have been formed of rough stones, and the other parts of the fort adjacent to the creeks are surrounded by stone walls, which may have served as breastworks; these walls, having been constructed of rough stones, are fallen down and in ruins. There is no doubt but that this structure was a military stronghold; the surrounding country still shows the marks of military operations against it. About two miles below this fort, are to be seen the traces of large encampments of Indians; great quantities of stone arrow-heads and pieces of Indian pottery, are everywhere ploughed up, and large piles of the shells of melania and paludina (generally called perry or penny-winkles) are yet here and there to be seen. It seems that these shell-fishes were used for food by the Indians; I have observed such deposits of shells at several places, where they have evidently encamped for some time.

But this vicinity is still more interesting, for the great quantity of Iron Ore, and the materials for the preparation of Alum. The aluminous slate, crops out below the lowest fall of the Barren Fork—the stratum seems about thirty-feet thick. The great quantity of efflorescences shows that the slate would easily yield to the decomposing agencies of the atmospheric air.

As to the quantity of iron ore, I can say nothing with certainty, no excavation having been made; and at the time of my excursion, I could make only a superficial examination: but the quality of the ore on the surface of the ground, is good with a few exceptions.

The ore in the bottom of the creek, is too much contaminated with manganese, and too poor in Iron. Another ore, not far from the creek, imbedded in sandstone, is what iron masters call honey-comb ore. I found it by analysis, not rich in iron; but if it is found in large quantities, as this kind of ore is generally easily melted, it may yet be profitable. It is composed as follows:

Peroxide of Iron,	60, equal to 42 per cent. pure iron.
Silicia,	26
Water,	14
	100

The great quantity of Silicia in this analysis, is produced by the sand which it contains.

Another variety of ore, and which seems to be very abundant, is found on a more elevated ground; it is what Mineralogists call compact, brown iron stone, and of a better quality than the above-mentioned ore. It is composed of:

Peroxide of Iron,	79, equal to 56 per cent. pure iron.
Manganese,	2
Silica,	4
Water,	15
	100

There seems to be no doubt but that this locality will furnish sufficient ore for a high-furnace, and, as for water power, no place can be more eligible. Though the Barren fork (of Duck river) rises only about eight or ten miles above Manchester, having its source in some large springs, it furnishes, even at this place, never-failing water for mill-seats; and although the rocks here are mostly silicious, limestone may, nevertheless, be obtained to any amount, below the fort.

About the head of Puley's creek, the country abounds in timber—sufficient for the supply of iron works.

A more careful investigation would bring to light many other deposits of ore—as near Brewer's creek, and near Little Duck river—but it is necessary to dig into the earth to ascertain the best localities.

Mr. S. Vanleer's Works, situated at Brownsport, on the Tennessee river, in Perry county, are carried on by steam. The ore is very abundant; massive cliffs of it project above the ground, about one or two miles from the furnace. The ore is compact, brown iron stone, of a liver brown color, and of a conchoidal fracture. It is composed of

Peroxide of Iron,	80, equal to 56 per cent. pure Iron.
Silica,	8
Water,	12
	100

The works of Mr. Vanleer, sr., are situated on Barton's creek, which furnishes sufficient water to keep the furnace in operation for about ten months in the year. They are composed of one high-furnace—the forges being at some distance from the works—and produce upwards of thirty-five tons of iron per week, when in full blast.

The Ore is in great abundance; and, as is usual in Middle Tennessee, occurs in the silicious stratum described in this Report, p. —. The silicious strata here, have been convulsed and broken up in every direction, and form, near the furnace, an elevated bank, composed of masses of this rock, and reddish and white clay. The Iron Ore is contained in the fractured part of the stratum. It seems as if it had filtered through the superincumbent materials, and filled the interstices to a great extent; so that several of these silicious fragments, with their characterizing fossils,

as gorgonia antiqua, etc., are imbedded in the ore, which shows, as we have before mentioned, that the formation of the iron ore was posterior to the formation of the rock. The whole stratum containing the ore, rests upon a stratum of limestone, which in some places is entirely composed of crinoidea, but well preserved specimens of these fossils can very seldom be obtained in this limestone. The iron ore never penetrates this limestone in any part of Tennessee.

The ore is composed of a mixture of compact, brown iron stone, and brown hæmatite interspersed with the pulverulent varieties of this ore, and gives, on an average of the whole mixture,

Peroxide of Iron,	79,	equal to about 56 per cent. pure Iron.
Silica,	5	
Water,	16	
	100	

MINERAL WATERS.

CASTILIAN SPRINGS, IN SUMNER COUNTY.

Sulphuretted hydrogen,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Lime,
Hydrochlorate of Soda.

W. WEEM'S SPRINGS—HICKMAN COUNTY.

20 fluid ounces contain:
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 45 cubic inches,
Sulphate of Lime, 12 grains,
Hydrochlorate of Soda, 2 grains,
Sulphate of Magnesia? a trace.

TYREE'S SPRINGS—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

20 fluid ounces contain:
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 3.05 cubic inches.
Carbonic acid, 1,10 "
30 grains of solid matter composed of:
Sulphate of Lime,
——— Magnesia,
Carbonate of Lime,
Hydrochlorate of Soda.

DUN'S SPRING—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Sulphuretted hydrogen.
Hydrochlorate of Soda.

WARM SPRINGS—BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

10 pounds of water contain:
Nitrogen gas, 4 1-10 cubic inches,
Carbonic Acid, a trace,

Sulphate of Lime, 25 grains,
Hydrochlorate of Lime, trace.

WHITE CREEK SPRING—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

20 fluid ounces contain:

Sulphuretted hydrogen,	6.25 cubic inches,
Carbonic acid,	5.90 "
Solid matter, 16 grains,	
Carbonate of Lime,	5.5 grains,
Sulphate "	3.5
——— Soda,	2.5
——— Magnesia,	3.0
Hydrochlor. of Soda,	1.1
	15.6
Loss,	.4

FRENCH LICK SPRING—NASHVILLE.

Sulphuretted hydrogen,
Carbonic Acid,
Hydrochloric Acid,
Sulphuric Acid,
Magnesia, as Sulphate,
Soda, as hydrochlorate.

WINCHESTER SPRING.

20 fluid ounces:
Sulphuretted Hydrogen, 6 cubic ounces.

BROWN'S SPRINGS.

20 fluid ounces:
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 8 cubic inches,
Solid materials, 3.25 grains, composed of:
Hydrochlorate of Lime, 1.5 grain,
——————— Soda, 0.5
Sulphate of Soda, 1.0

MAYFIELD'S SPRINGS—WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

20 fluid ounces:
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 6 cubic inches,
Hydrochlorate of Soda, 6 grains,
Sulphate of Lime, a trace.

SAM'S CREEK SPRING—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

20 fluid ounces:
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 8.5 cubic inches,
Carbonic Acid, 1.5
Solid materials, 6 grains, composed of:
Sulphate of Lime,
Hydrochlorate of Soda.

HAGER'S SPRING—SUMNER COUNTY.

20 fluid ounces:
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 8.5 cubic inches,
Carbonic acid, 5.0
6 grains of solid matter, composed of:
Sulphate of Lime.

—

ANOTHER SPRING IN THE SAME VICINITY AS THE PRECEDING.

20 fluid ounces:
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 13.5 cubic inches,
Carbonic Acid, 2.0
34 grains of solid matter, composed of:
Sulphate of Lime.

These two Springs, though situated some distance from each other, have much similarity in their composition; in fact, they differ only in the relative quantity of their constituents. It is very probable, that they originate from the same source—the first being the more distant from it.

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TERRIES' SPRINGS—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

20 fluid ounces:
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 10.5 cubic inches,
Sulphuric acid, 5 01 grains,
Hydrochloric Acid, 2.21
Lime, 5.34

—

ANOTHER ANALYSIS OF THE SAME WATER.

20 fluid ounces;
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 3 cubic inches,
Carbonic Acid, 2
Sulphuric Acid, 15 grains,
Hydrochloric Acid, 9
Lime, 10

According to Mr. Terries, these two quantities of water were from the same Spring; nevertheless, the results of the analyses differ greatly; in the one I obtained carbonic acid, in the other I found none. Perhaps one had been exposed a long while to the air, while the other was secured immediately, as it came from the spring—in the first case, the Carbonic Acid may have been dissipated, but this does not account for the greater quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

G. TROOST,
Geologist of the State.

MEMORIAL

To the Legislature of Tennessee:

The subscribers most respectfully represent, that they are prepared to lay before your honorable body a plan for creating immediately, above the city of Nashville, a Water Power of immense value for manufacturing purposes of every kind. And this it is proposed to accomplish, in a way that shall improve the navigation of the Cumberland river; constituting the first of a series of works, the best and least expensive that can be devised for the benefit of the State at large, and especially of the upper river counties. In these views, your Memorialists doubt not your honorable body will fully concur, upon examining the following statements:

And first, taking a well known work of a similar character, as a standard of comparison, by which means a more definite idea may be formed of that herein proposed, it has been ascertained, by the following accurate calculations,

That the water power of the Cumberland at Nashville exceeds that of the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, by nearly one thousand, four hundred horse power, (1400.)

We gauged the Cumberland river at the Island, about three miles above Nashville, on the 16th of August, 1841: the river being about one foot higher than the lowest known water.

The length of the Cross-section, at the place where we measured the river, was 118 feet, mean depth 7 feet, mean velocity 2.5 feet, and the discharge 2,065 feet of water per second.

Now, since the mean velocities of the waters in a river are as the square roots of the depths, the mean velocity of the water at the lowest stage of the Cumberland river, is 2.3 feet; and taking the area of the Cross-section at 684 square feet, the discharge at the lowest stage of the river will be 1,573 cubic feet per second.

The greatest rise of the Cumberland river, counting from the lowest water, may be estimated at fifty feet. The duration of the highest flood constitutes, however, but a few hours in the year, and happens once in the course of ten or fifteen years. The height even of forty feet, constitutes but a very small proportion of the year.

The total fall of water of a hydraulic machine is the difference between the upper level of the water in the pond or race, and the lower level in the canal or tail-race.

The power is the product of the weight of water which the machine expends per second, multipled by the total fall.

Let, for instance, the expenditure of one of the breast-wheels at the Philadelphia water works be 60 cubic feet of water per second, the total fall 8.5 feet, and the weight of a cubic foot of water 62.5 pounds, the power will be 60, multiplied by 8.5 multiplied by 62.5—equal 31,875 lbs., or, expressed in horse power, $\frac{31,875}{550}$—equal 58.

The effect of the above breast-wheel, is the product of the weight which it can raise, multiplied by the velocity per second.

Suppose the weight of water on the piston of the double acting forag-

ing-pump at the Philadelphia water works, be 128 cubic feet, when at work, and that the breast-wheel make with this load 12 revolutions, or that the pump make 12 double strokes per minute of 5 feet each, or, that it gave to the load 2 feet motion per second, the effect would be 128, multiplied by 2 multiplied by 62.5—equal 19,000 lbs., or, in horse power, 29.

The ratio of the effect to the power would be $\frac{16,000}{31,875}$—equal 0.5—or, one half of the power, lost in overcoming resistance, &c.

The power of a water course, is the product of the weight of the water which it discharges per second, multiplied by the total fall.

The Cumberland river discharges, according to the above measurement and calculation, at the lowest stage of the river, 1,573 cubic feet of water per second, and assuming the total fall at 10 feet, the water power will be 1,573, multiplied by 10 multiplied by 62.5—equal 983,-125 lbs. or, in horse power, $\frac{983,125}{550}$—equal 1,787.

If we assume the total fall at 15 feet, the water power would be 1,573, multiplied by 15 multiplied by 62.5—equal 1,474,687 lbs. or, in horse power, $\frac{1,474,687}{550}$—equal 2,681.

Hence it follows, that the increase of the quantity of water, as well as that of the fall of water, augments the water power.

The river Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, discharges at the lowest state of the water, 380 cubic feet of water per second, the total fall being 8.5 feet, the water power will be 380, multiplied by 8.5 multiplied by 62.5—201,875 lbs. or, in horse power, 367.

From which it appears, that the water power of the Cumberland river, the total fall being 10 feet, exceeds that of the river Schuylkill, with a fall of 8.5 feet by 1,417 horse power.

From the foregoing it must be evident, that the Cumberland river affords, at all times, an abundant water power for manufacturing purposes.

The manner in which it is contemplated to create this water power without obstructing the navigation, is by means of a Dam and Lock. The Dam can be built across the river on solid rock; and is, therefore, not liable to the objections, that the foundation of the Dam would be expensive and unstable, and apt to be undermined.

The right bank of the river is solid rock, and the left can easily be protected by a strong abutment.

As to the construction of the Canal from the mouth of Brown's Creek to the river at the Water Works, we have surveyed and examined the ground, and are convinced of its practicability.

Having thus shown the *practicability* of the plan, your Memorialists beg leave to show that it is also *expedient*, both as being greatly superior to steam power, or any other, and as requiring an outlay exceedingly small when compared with its certain, widely extended benefits to the State.

Nature presents no cheaper means, to propel machinery than a fall of water. This may be illustrated in the following manner:

The effect of a Steam-engine of 20 horse power is equal to the effect of 25 cubic feet of water per second, falling from a height of 10

feet. But the yearly expense of a Steam-engine of this power is about $6,000.

Supposing the quantity of water discharged by the Cumberland river at the lowest stage to be 1,573 cubic feet per second, and the total fall 10 feet, the water power of the Cumberland would, therefore, be eqeal to about 63 steam-engines of 20 horse-power, and if this power were produced by engines, the yearly expense would be $378,000.

The cost of working one Steam-engine and pump at the Philadelphia Water Works, for one year, was $30,800; and it was found that with this expenditure not more than 1,600,000 gallons of water could be raised into the Reservoir in 24 hours.

The present 6 water-wheels and pumps can raise into the reservoir 7,500,000 gallons per 24 hours, at a yearly expense of about $1500; while, if this quantity were required to be raised by steam-engines, the annual expense would be at least $150,000.

At the Lowell manufactories the number of spindles is, according to the statistics of January 1, 1841, 178,868; and counting 12,800 spindles, with the accessary works, to require a steam-engine of 25 horse power, the above spindles would require 14 steam-engines of 25 horse power; and calculating the yearly expense of one steam-engine at $7,800, the annual expense would be $109,200.

The diameter of the double-acting forcing pump of the Nashville Water Works is 9 inches, length of stroke 6 feet, and number of strokes 20. The quantity of water raised into the Reservoir may be estimated at 100 cubic feet per minute, or 882,380 gallons per 24 hours, and calculating the supply at 200 gallons to each private family the supply will be equal to about 4,412 private families.

Supposing the weight of water on the piston to be 89 cubic feet of water, and it gave to the load 4 feet of motion per second, the effect of the steam-engine will be 89 multiplied by 4 multiplied by 62.5—equal to 22,250 lbs., or, expressed in horse power, $\frac{22,250}{550}$—equal 40.

This steam-engine will consume 165 bushels of coal per 24 hours, at 25 cents, will be $41 25; and the yearly expense would be $41 25 multiplied by 300—equal $12,375.

The relative expense of steam and water power, may be practically understood by comparing the cost of supplying Philadelphia and Nashville with water. In the Encyclopædia of Geography, published in Philadelphia, in 1837, it is stated that 18,704 tenants were supplied with water in that city that year, at an annual expense of $14,000; and that they paid $92,116 rents. According to these data, the annual water tax of these 18,704 Philadelphia tenants, was then $5 67.

In Nashville, the annual expense of the water works, including rents and charges, amounts to $9,606—dividing this among 284 heads of families, is $33 82 for each tenant.

With respect to the expense, your Memorialists add the following statement:

The Dam should be built across the river, on the solid rock, in the most substantial manner.

Injurious inundations are not usual in the Cumberland above Nashville;

and in order to prevent those which the Dam might tend to occasion, effectual arrangements must be made.

The Lock should be of sufficient size for the passage of steamboats, and all other crafts, and built of substantial masonry.

Along the canal, to be excavated from the mouth of Brown's creek to the river at the water works, the different contemplated establishments can be erected. The canal should have a very small fall, in order to preserve the total fall along it as great as possible.

The entire cost of the Dam, Lock, Canal and other necessary works, will not exceed $150,000.

When a work of this nature is proposed, certain popular objections are frequently urged by those of limited observation and experience. Your Memorialists submit to your honorable body, with the greatest confidence in your enlightened and liberal views, a few observations touching the general utility of the contemplated public works, their connexion with the navigation of the Cumberland river, and the influence of such improvements upon the health of the neighboring districts.

The navigation of the Cumberland, (as well as all other rivers of the State,) at all times of the year, can only be properly effected by Dams and Locks. The particular undertaking now proposed, is of the utmost importance, not only to the prosperity of Nashville, but the whole middle portion of the State is interested in it; and it deserves, therefore, the most considerate attention of the Legislature.

By means of Dams and Locks, the depth of the water may be regulated in such manner that steamboats may ascend and descend the river at all times of the year; and, consequently, the communication between the different points of the river will be rendered regular—the delays may be correctly estimated—and the arrivals of boats anticipated with certainty. The delay in passing through a Lock, may be estimated at one minute for each foot lift; and is, therefore, of little importance.

The ascending navigation in the present state of the river is attended, at a low stage of the water, with great waste of power and time —and the descending navigation with danger.

The Cumberland river and its tributaries carry along hardly any heavy matter; and, therefore, not the least danger is to be apprehended that the ponds between the dams will be filled up by the deposits; which will, also, be prevented by proper arrangements. The erection of a Dam and Lock in the Cumberland river, about three miles above Nashville, will be the beginning of a judicious improvement of the navigation of the river, and at the same time will create a water power, the benefits of which will be incalculable to Nashville and the surrounding country. And the opening thus effected for the transportation of produce, will greatly increase the value of property in the upper river counties.

The establishment of hydraulic works at Nashville, will open a ready market for the produce of the upper country along the river. The saw-mills will consume the timber which is brought down the river, —the grist and corn-mills, the wheat and corn,—the rolling-mills and

other similar establishments, the pit and charcoal,—the cotton manufactories, the cotton, &c.,—and, in fact, this improvement is now perhaps the only means of opening the resources of the counties up the river, by establishing an easy and safe conveyance.

The improvement of the navigation of the river by a CANAL, *is by far inferior to that of Dams and Locks;* and even in the case of the construction of a Canal, Dams, with flood-gates or sluices, will become necessary.

The improvement of the navigation of a river does undoubtedly demand more science and skill, than the construction of a Canal; and for this reason it is very probable that the latter is often preferred.

The Canal has to pass through the lands of different owners, from which it must be purchased; whereas, in rendering the river navigable, the greatest part of the required ground exists in the bottom and sides of the river, and is public property.

As the Canal crosses many private grounds, roads, ditches, creeks, &c. the Canal requires, therefore, the erection of many new bridges, and roads, and culverts, above or below the Canal; at the river we find, however, all these depositions already made by nature, or the industry of the inhabitants of the vicinity; and require, perhaps, only some unimportant improvements; from which it will also appear, that THE CANAL NAVIGATION IS MUCH MORE EXPENSIVE THAN THAT OF A RIVER IMPROVED BY DAMS AND LOCKS.

The most important advantage of the river navigation, consists in the greater quantity of water, and in the use of Steamboats. The channel of the river is every where the lowest, and receives the water of the tributaries, while a Canal along a river is located higher, or is purposely placed higher to be beyond the reach of floods. It is, therefore, very natural that the want of water in a dry season will happen oftener with a Canal than a river. A sufficient quantity of water is a most essential part of the navigation, and a superfluity in times of floods is by no means so injuries, as the want of the same in a Canal dried up. The navigation of rivers has been improved by Dams and Locks in France, Germany, Italy, in this and many other countries. And, in every instance, has a proper improvement of the navigation of a river by Dams and Locks, proved to be rather *beneficial than prejudicial to the health of the surrounding country.*— The many Dams erected across the rivers of this country, for the purpose of feeding Canals and working mills, verify the correctness of this statement.

In situations, however, where Dams are usually erected for milling purposes, to gather the water of springs and rain, by which means, large tracts of low lands are inundated and changed into marshes, which are sometimes overflown and again almost dry, and this principally in the summer and fall—it is natural, that the health of the surrounding country should suffer from such establishments. But, let it be remembered, that the water in the pond above the Dam, in the river, does not become stagnant; for it flows even at the lowest stage of the river, with a considerable velocity, and the height of the surface of the river remaining always nearly the same, that circumstance itself, very

materially contributes to the preservation of health along the water courses.

In the present state of the river, the alluvial margins become exposed in the dry seasons to the hot sun, which produces more or less injurious effects; and these, by the erection of a Dam, would be effectually counteracted.

The inundations above the Dam in time of a flood, will not be greater after the erection of the Dam, than they were before; and in this respect also, the dam cannot be an injury to the low lands on the margin of the river, and its tributaries.

And, finally, as the improvement of the navigation of a river by Dams and Locks has been successfully practised from the oldest times —and, in the case of the Cumberland, is far preferable to that of a Canal, your Memorialists cannot doubt that your honorably body will look upon this first proposed improvement with the greater favor, as a sort of "parent action" which shall produce its like—an enterprise beneficent in all its bearings upon the Commonwealth.

Your Memorialists beg leave to add, in conclusion, that though the improvement which they propose is designed primarily for manufacturing purposes, yet as the Dam and Lock which they ask permission to erect will form one of a series of constructions adapted to the improvement of the whole river, it may not be amiss to remind the Legislature of what has already been done upon the subject; and to suggest the fitness of the present occasion, to consider the adoption of a general system of internal navigation for the entire State. On the 26th of April, 1834, Congress passed a resolution instructing the Secretary of War "to send an engineer to extend the navigation of the Cumberland river from Nashville up to the falls, or to the highest point on said river susceptible of being made navigable for steamboats; and that he report to the next session of Congress the result of his examination as to the practicability of improving the navigation of said river, and the advantages, in his opinion, to the citizens of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and to the community generally, by the improvement aforesaid." An engineer was sent, and we beg leave most respectfully to refer the Legislature to his report in the Executive Documents of 1834–5, Doc. No. 171, and accompanying maps and plans, both as containing much important information as to the navigation of the Cumberland above Nashville, and as a complete answer to the objection which considers Dams as an obstruction to navigation. The other divisions of the State are equally interested in similar improvements of their rivers, none of which, in their natural state, are sufficient for the transportation of the bulky products of Tennessee industry, whether mineral or agricultural. The adoption, therefore, of a uniform system of internal navigation, to embrace, in the first place, the chief navigable streams of the State, or, in the end, all that can be made so, seems to commend itself to your honorable body as an object worthy of enlightened patriotism. The wisdom of our State government has hitherto happily avoided contracting a public debt, even for this important purpose; and the late action of the General Government has now placed in our hands an annual fund—our share

of the proceeds of the public lands, which will enable us, without risk, to embark in such enterprises as may promise useful results, and to pay the expenses incurred in them *pari passu* with their advancement. The patriotic heart dilates with intense delight in contemplating the beneficent effects which, by a wise application of this fund, will be produced upon the physical and moral interests of the people of our beloved State. While the *principal* may be made to perfect the communications of the State, and provide for every citizen, as near as possible to his own door, a permanent, easy and cheap highway for the transportation to market of the products of his industry, the *interest*, in the shape of tolls, will be distributed to the Common Schools, and give to every child in the State the rudiments of a sound education. Thus may this fund be made to produce the happiest effects upon the well-being of the people whose felicity is the sole object of every truly republican constitution. But we perceive that we have been seduced, by this fascinating theme, from the proper object of this Memorial—which is, to pray that your honorable body will, for the reasons hereinbefore assigned, allow us to erect, in the Cumberland river above Nashville, a Dam for the creation of a water power for manufacturing purposes, to be provided with a Lock sufficient for the passage of all vessels, rafts, &c., used on the river, free of tolls.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. BASS,
R. J. MEIGS,
JAMES WOODS,
ALBERT STEIN,
J. SHELBY.

Report of the Secretary of State, in relation to Internal Improvement Companies.

A

A TABULAR STATEMENT

Exhibiting the amount subscribed by the State, the amount of State Bonds issued by the Governor to each Internal Improvement Company, under the several laws of the State, authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State for purposes of Internal Improvement, (with the date of the charter of each Company,) up to the 20th day of October, 1841.

COMPANIES.	Amount subscribed by the State.	Amount of Bonds issued.	Date of Charters of each company.
Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad Company,	$650,000	$32,000	21st January, 1836.
LaGrange & Memphis, " "	250,000	181,250	14th December, 1835.
Hiwassee, " "	650,000	357,000	——— "
Nashville, Murfreesboro' & Shelbyville Turnpike Com.	66,666 2/3	66,666 2/3	4th January, 1830.
Gallatin, " "	142,500	132,500	5th " "
Lebanon & Nashville, " "	75,000	70,000	12th February, 1836.
Clarksville and Russellville, " "	37,500	33,000	——— 1829.
Franklin and Columbia, " "	75,000	71,000	——— 1835.
Fayetteville and Shelbyville, " "	90,000	16,000	26th November, 1835.
Lebanon and Sparta, " "	75,000	65,000	2d December, 1837.
Jefferson, " "	45,000	9,000	23d January, 1838.
Columbia Central, " "	150,000	150,000	26th December, 1837.
Cumberland and Stones River, " "	108,000	47,000	25th January, 1838.
Chambers and Purdy, " "	7,500	7,500	22d " "
Nashville and Charlotte, " "	30,000	30,000	20th December, 1831.
Harpeth, " "	40,000	26,000	23d " 1837.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

COMPANIES.	Amount subscribed by the State.	Amount of Bonds issued.	Date of charters of each company.
Livingston, " "	25,000		17th January, 1838.
Murfreesboro', Manchester and Winchester, " "	100,000		3d February, 1836.
Pelham and Jasper, " "	50,000	7,000	22d January, 1838.
Fulton, " "	10,000	3,000	17th " "
Harpeth and Farmington, " "	30,000		23d December, 1837.
Forked Deer, " "	7,000	7,000	17th February, 1836.
Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton and Alabama, " "	125,000	79,000	——— 1835.
Big Hatchie, " "	25,000	14,000	11th January, 1830.
Gallatin and Cumberland, " "	12,500	4,000	16th " 1838.
Nolensville, " "	50,000	48,000	17th February, 1836.
Ashport, " "	40,000	35,000	11th December, 1835.
Nashville and Kentucky, " "	50,000	26,000	10th February, 1836.
	$3,016,666⅔	$1,516,916⅔	

NOTE.—Of the $1,516,916⅔, the total amount of bonds issued, $263,166⅔, are in bonds issued prior to the 19th January, 1838, and bear interest at the rate of 5¼ per cent.; the remainder, $1,253,750, are in bonds issued under the act of the 19th January, 1838, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

B

A Tabular Statement exhibiting the amount subscribed by the State, and the amount of State Bonds issued to each Internal Improvement Company in Middle Tennessee, up to the 20th day of October, 1841.

COMPANIES.	Amount subscribed by the State.	Amount of Bonds issued.
Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville Turnpike Company.	$66,666 2/3	$66,666 2/3
Gallatin, " "	142,500	132,500
Lebanon and Nashville, " "	75,000	70,000
Clarksville and Russellville, " "	37,500	33,000
Franklin and Columbia, " "	75,000	71,000
Fayetteville and Shelbyville, " "	90,000	16,000
Lebanon and Sparta, " "	75,000	65,000
Jefferson, " "	45,000	9,000
Columbia Central, " "	150,000	150,000
Cumberland and Stones River, " "	108,000	47,000
Nashville and Charlotte, " "	30,000	30,000
Harpeth, " "	40,000	26,000
Livingston, " "	25,000	
Murfreesboro, Manchester and Winchester, " "	100,000	
Pelham and Jasper, " "	50,000	7,000
Harpeth and Farmington, " "	30,000	
Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton and Alabama, " "	125,000	79,000
Gallatin and Cumberland, " "	12,500	4,000
Nolensville, " "	50,000	48,000
Nashville and Kentucky, " "	50,000	26,000
	$1,377,166 2/3	$880,166 2/3

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C

A TABULAR STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the amount subscribed by the State, and the amount of State Bonds issued to each Internal Improvement Company in East Tennessee, up to the 20th day of October, 1841.

COMPANIES.	Amount subscribed by the State.	Amount of Bonds issued.
Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company,	$650,000	$32,000
Hiwassee, " "	650,000	357,000
	$1,300,000	$389,000

D

A TABULAR STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the amount subscribed by the State, and the amount of State Bonds issued to each Internal Improvement Company in the Western District, up to the 20th day of October, 1841.

COMPANIES.	Amount subscribed by the State.	Amount of Bonds issued.
La Grange and Memphis Railroad Company,	$250,000	$181,250
Chambers and Purdy Turnpike "	7,500	7,500
Fulton, " "	10,000	3,000
Forked Deer, " "	7,000	7,000
Big Hatchie, " "	25,000	14,000
Ashport, " "	40,000	35,000
	$339,500	$247,750

REPORT.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
OCTOBER 21, 1841.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In obedience to two resolutions adopted by your honorable body on the 15th instant, containing several subjects of inquiry in relation to Internal Improvement Companies, in which the State is interested, I have the honor to make the following Report:

In answer to the first subject of inquiry which requires me to show the amount subscribed by the State, and the amount of State bonds issued by the Governor to each Internal Improvement Company, with the aggregates in both cases, I beg leave to present the annexed table marked A, which gives the information desired, with the date of the charters of each Company.

The answer to the second subject of inquiry which requires me to separate and distinguish the amount subscribed by the State, and the amount of State bonds issued to Companies in each of the three grand divisions of the State, will be found in the three annexed tables marked B, C and D.

From the tables referred to, it will be seen that the total amount subscribed by the State to Internal Improvement Companies, is three millions, sixteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars, sixty-six cents; and the total amount of State bonds issued is one million, five hundred and sixteen thousand, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents; the total amount subscribed by the State to Companies in the Eastern Division of the State is one million, three hundred thousand dollars, and the total amount of State bonds issued to the same, is three hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars.

The total amount subscribed by the State to Companies in the Middle Division of the State, is one million, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand, one hundred and sixty-six dollars, and sixty-six cents; and the total amount of State bonds issued to the same, is eight hundred and eighty thousand, one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents; the total amount subscribed by the State to Companies in the Western Division of the State is, three hundred and thirty-nine thousand, five hundred dollars; and the total amount of State bonds issued to the same is, two hundred and forty-seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

I have not included in the above estimates, three hundred thousand dollars in River bonds, which were issued on the 2d day of July, 1839, one hundred thousand dollars of which were set apart for the improvement of the rivers in each of the three grand divisions of the

State. These bonds have not been appropriated, but still remain in the Bank of Tennessee, (with the interest which has accrued upon them,) subject to such legislative action as may be adopted in relation to them.

In answer to the third subject of inquiry, which requires me to give such information as may be in my power, as to the progress making by each Company, I have to state, that the State has granted charters to twenty-eight Companies; of this number, twenty-four have commenced the construction of the roads contemplated by their charters, and have received the bonds of the State, in the whole or part of the State subscription.

The following six Companies, viz., the Nashville, Murfreesborough and Shelbyville, the Gallatin, the Lebanon and Nashville, the Clarksville and Russellville, the Franklin and Columbia, and the Nashville and Charlotte Turnpike Companies, have completed the construction of their respective roads, and toll gates have been erected in conformity with the charters.

The three following Companies, viz., the Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton and Alabama, the Nolensville, and the Nashville and Kentucky Turnpike Companies, are progressing rapidly, and will finish their respective roads during the ensuing winter or spring.

The five following Companies, viz., the Lebanon and Sparta, the Columbia Central, the Cumberland and Stone's River, the Fulton, and the Gallatin and Cumberland Turnpike Companies, are progressing with their roads, and will most probably complete them during the next year.

The Jefferson Turnpike Company have, it is believed, been compelled to suspend their work, on account of a law-suit now pending between that Company and the State. So soon as the cause of suspension is removed, the road, no doubt, will be completed in a short time.

The two following Companies, viz., the Chambers and Purdy, and the Pelham and Jasper Turnpike Companies, were both chartered in the year 1838, and both during that and the ensuing year received bonds from the State, the former the whole amount of the State's subscription. Both the works, if they ever have been commenced, are in a suspended state, and there is not much reason to believe that they will ever be otherwise.

I am without any information as to the situation of the following four Companies, viz., the Harpeth, the Forked Deer, the Big Hatchie, and the Ashport Turnpike Companies.

The three following Companies, viz., the Fayetteville and Shelbyville, the Livingston, and the Harpeth and Farmington Turnpike Companies, have not, as yet, commenced their works, and it is thought never will. To the first named of these Companies, the Governor issued sixteen thousand dollars in bonds, in November, 1838, the bonds are still in the Bank of Tennessee, subject, of course, to the order of the Company.

The Murfreesborough, Manchester and Winchester Turnpike Company have not, as yet, commenced their work, but will, I am informed, do so in a short time.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company have abandoned their work, so far as Tennessee is concerned, and a proposition has been made to return to the State the bonds heretofore issued upon certain conditions.

The Hiwassee Railroad is believed to be in progress; the last issue of State bonds was made in May last, upon a report made by commissioners, under the act of the 25th January, 1840, showing a strict compliance with the provisions of the charter up to that period.

As to the progress making by the Lagrange and Memphis Railroad Company, I am uninformed.

In answer to the fourth subject of inquiry, which requires me to state the amount of the State subscription that will be exhausted by the several works now in progress, I have to state that this cannot be done with perfect accuracy, but a pretty correct result can be obtained by subtracting eight hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars, being the subscriptions made to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, the Fayetteville and Shelbyville, the Chambers and Purdy, the Pelham and Jasper, the Livingston, and the Harpeth and Farmington Turnpike Companies, from the whole amount subscribed, which will leave two millions, one hundred and seventy-four thousand, one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, as the amount which will be exhausted; there is no reason to believe that it can possibly exceed this sum.

In answering the fifth and last subject of inquiry, which requires me to estimate the unexpended balances that will remain to each of the three grand divisions of the State out of the fund set apart for purposes of Internal Improvement by the act of the 19th January, 1838, I have to state, that the whole amount appropriated by the act referred to, was four millions of dollars; of this sum, one million, four hundred thousand dollars were set apart for the Eastern Division of the State. Deduct from this sum, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being the amount of subscription to the Hiwassee Railroad, will leave seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as the unexpended balance in favor of the Eastern Division of the State.

The portion of funds referred to, set apart to Middle Tennessee, was one million, six hundred thousand dollars. Deduct from this sum, eleven hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars, being the amount of subscriptions to works which it is believed will be prosecuted to completion, will leave four hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, as the unexpended balance in favor of the Middle Division of the State.

The portion of the fund alluded to, set apart to the Western Division of the State, was one million of dollars. Deduct from this sum, three hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, being the amount of subscription to works which will probably be completed, will leave six hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars, as the unexpended balance in favor of the Western Division of the State.

Very respectfully,
JOHN S. YOUNG,
Secretary of State.

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